



CAREERS, EDUCATIONAL
AND BOOKS

P 12 145

Publicity Dept

The

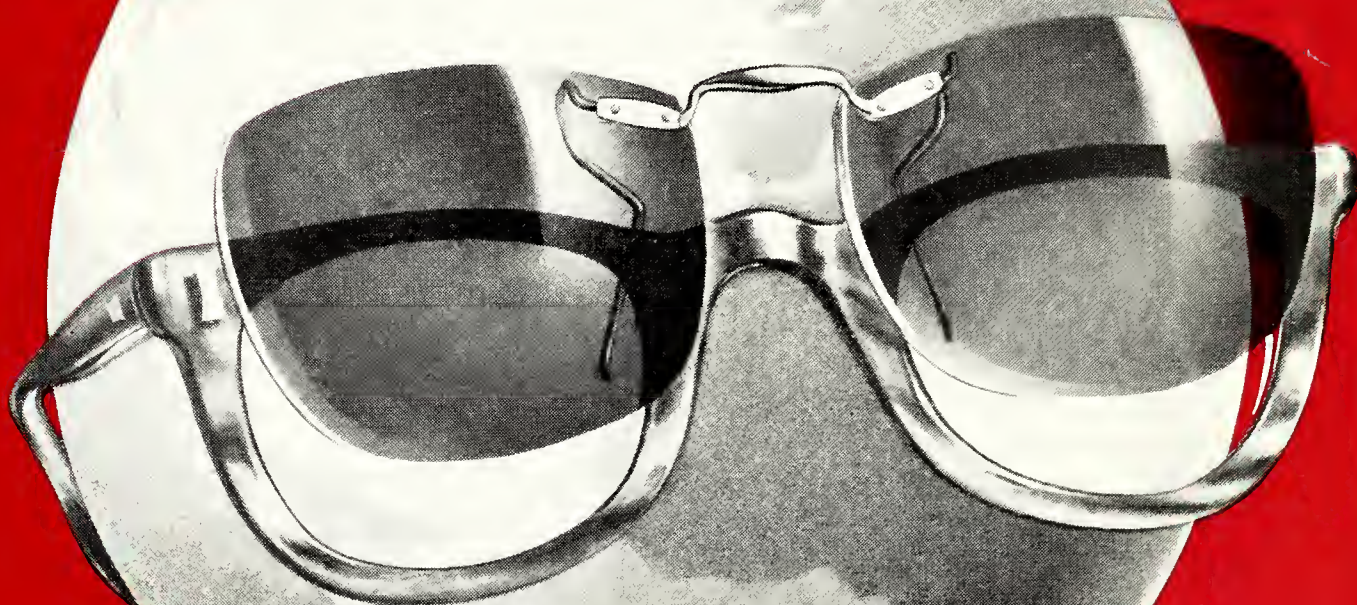


CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

APRIL 25 1964

Bartex...



THE LARGEST SELLING CLIPOVERS IN THE WORLD

...a BIG PROFIT for you in Bartex CLIPOVERS — the
...selling Clipovers in the world.

...y them and you'll sell them in large, large numbers.

...S A BIG ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN:—

EXPRESS • DAILY MIRROR • SUNDAY EXPRESS
AY MIRROR • THE PEOPLE • NEWS OF THE WORLD

Bartex CLIPOVERS come in the following styles:—

STANDARD, one piece in smoke lens and a range of
sizes. Packed in attractive individual cases.

Ladies' and Men's sizes. **5/11d.**

SUPERLENS, with separate lens, distortion-free
highest optical standard. Ladies' and Men's sizes. **7/6d.**

Also available as one-piece. **7/6d.**

GO PEOPLE are buying . . .
GO PEOPLE are selling . . .

Swarfega

now backed by big scale, go-ahead

NATIONAL CONSUMER ADVERTISING

This is the big break Swarfega stockists have been waiting for! Never before has such a weight of advertising been used to boost your sales.

FULL 12 MONTH CAMPAIGN Continuous advertising in big circulation national newspapers and all major T.V. networks assures a continuous demand that enables you to —

stock with confidence : Swarfega sales are certain

PRESS ADVERTISING

Daily Express . Daily Mail . Daily Mirror . Daily Telegraph . Daily Sketch
 London Evening News . London Evening Standard . Scottish Daily Express
 Scottish Daily Mail . Scottish Daily Record.

TELEVISION

London - June, July, August. Southern - May, June, July. Midlands - May, June, July.
 Anglia - May, June, July. Northern (Lancs. & Yorks.) - May, June, July. TWW
 (Wales & West Region) - May, June, July. Tyne Tees (North East) - May,
 June, July. Scottish - April. Grampian - April.

POINT-OF-SALE AIDS

- include colourful new display cartons and window-stickers; all designed to help you to more sales.

GO AHEAD-NOW

ask your wholesaler for supplies
 to meet the demand created by the
 biggest Swarfega promotion ever

A **deb** CLEANSER

DEB CHEMICAL PROPRIETARIES LTD. BELPER DERBYSHIRE



DRAMATIC PRICE REDUCTIONS

NEW PRICES FOR ANDRÉ PHILIPPE LACQUER RANGE

Ref. No.	Description	Old Retail Price	New Retail Price	New Cost Price per doz. +25% P.T.
No. 9	Perfumed Lacquer Refills-Sachets/Bottles (small) ...	1/1	1/-	7/-
No. 12	Lacquer Refill Bottle, large ...	1/8	1/6	10/4
No. 11	Aerosol medium size 8 oz. can ...	4/9	3/11	27/-
No. 15	Aerosol Standard size 6 oz. can ...	4/3	3/3	22/6
No. 6	Master Aerosol/Refillable Handbag Unit ...	7/11	6/6	45/-
N/T-1	Aerosol Giant size 16 oz. can Perfumed/Non Perf.	6/11	5/9	40/6
N/T-2	Light Spray Lacquer—1 gall. cans—Perfumed ...	22/6	—	20/- Each
No. 101	Aerosol, Hair Lacquer for Men ...	4/9	3/11	27/-

★★★★★ PROFIT MARGINS FULLY MAINTAINED.

★ Retail Price change becomes effective on **June 1st, 1964.**

★★ When ordering please quote reference number and the quantity clearly.

★★★ Orders received as from immediate effect will be delivered at the new cost prices.

★★★★ ANDRÉ PHILIPPE lead the Field in Hair Lacquer preparations.

★★★★★ You can depend on ANDRÉ PHILIPPE quality.

**ORDER
NOW!**

* We shall be pleased to send you
a complete price list on request

ANDRÉ PHILIPPE LIMITED

71-71B GOWAN AVENUE · FULHAM · LONDON, S.W.6

Tel: RENown 2194/2397

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DEGREE IN PHARMACY

(B.Pharm. University of London)

Session Commences Tues., 28th Sept. 1964

Application for places in the session commencing September 1965 must be made not later than January next. Excellent conditions of work and ample social and athletic activities characterise the School. Research Assistantships are offered to suitable students who desire to continue their studies after graduation.

The School, together with the other departments of the College, is now completely rehoused in a new building with greatly improved teaching and research facilities.

For Prospectus apply to
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College of Technology,
MOULSECOOMB, BRIGHTON, 7.

City of Leicester Education Committee
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OF
TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

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Head of School: C. Gunn, B.Pharm., F.P.S.

COURSES FOR

The Qualifying Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.
 (Fully booked for Session 1964/65.)

Bachelor of Pharmacy Degree of the University of London.

All five subjects are offered in the final year.

Opportunities for post-graduate research are offered to successful students.

Excellent opportunities for social and cultural activities are available together with extensive outdoor and indoor facilities for sports and athletics.

For prospectus and details of hostel and boarding accommodation apply to the Registrar, Leicester College of Technology, Leicester.

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 COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
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Head of School
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COURSES FOR
 The Qualifying Examination
 of the Pharmaceutical Society

SESSION COMMENCES
 * **SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1964**

* **FIRST YEAR STUDENTS OCTOBER 5th**

Application forms and full particulars may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, PORTSMOUTH.

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SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Head:
 D. A. NORTON, B.Sc., F.P.S., A.C.T. (Birm.)

1964/65 SESSION

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

INTERNAL DEGREE IN PHARMACY OF BRISTOL
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

It is expected that the College will receive its Charter as a University during the Session and that students admitted in the Autumn Term 1964 will be registered for an internal degree.

Courses will commence on
 24th September, 1964

Prospective students should write for prospectus and application forms to the Secretary and Registrar.

SUNDERLAND EDUCATION AUTHORITY
SUNDERLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL:
M. Hutton, Ph.D., B.A.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

HEAD OF SCHOOL:
F. H. Oliver, B.Sc., B.Pharm., F.P.S.

Full-time Courses of Study are held for :—

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY
FINAL BACHELOR OF PHARMACY EXAMINATION OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Facilities are available to prepare Graduates for further degrees
The College has recently opened a Hall of Residence for male students

Session commences on 28th September, 1964

Registration, Wednesday, September 9th, 1964, 2.30—3.30 p.m.

Prospective students should make immediate application for prospectus and forms to the Registrar, Sunderland Technical College, Sunderland, Co. Durham.

CHELSEA COLLEGE OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MANRESA ROAD · CHELSEA · LONDON S.W.3.

CHELSEA SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Courses for

B.PHARM., M.PHARM., M.Sc., and PH.D. DEGREES

are described in a prospectus obtainable free on
application to the Academic Registrar.

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Principal:

E. G. Edwards, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Department of Pharmacy

Head of Department:

J. M. Rowson, Ph.D., M.Sc., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.L.S., F.R.M.S.

Degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy*

A three-year course leading to the B.Pharm. degree will commence on October 5th, 1964.

*With the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations of the Report of the Robbins Committee on Higher Education, it is expected that the Bradford Institute of Technology will acquire the status of a university in the near future. The Academic Board of the Institute therefore anticipates that the course in pharmacy will lead to the internal degree (general or special) of the new university.

Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying Exam.

The General Degree Course will cover the requirements of the syllabus for the above examination and applicants who wish to sit the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain may apply for entry to that course.

Postgraduate Qualifications

Facilities for postgraduate work leading to M.Pharm. or Ph.D. of the Institute, or of University of London, are available.

Further particulars may be obtained from:—

The Registrar:

**Bradford Institute of Technology,
RICHMOND ROAD, BRADFORD, 7.**

REMINDER! BUTO
BONUS ENDS
APRIL 30th

ESTABLISHED 1793

ATKINSON & BARKERS
INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

The Infants' Medicine
of 150 years' standing

For teething and digestive troubles

ROBERT BARKER & SON LTD

5 GLISSON ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

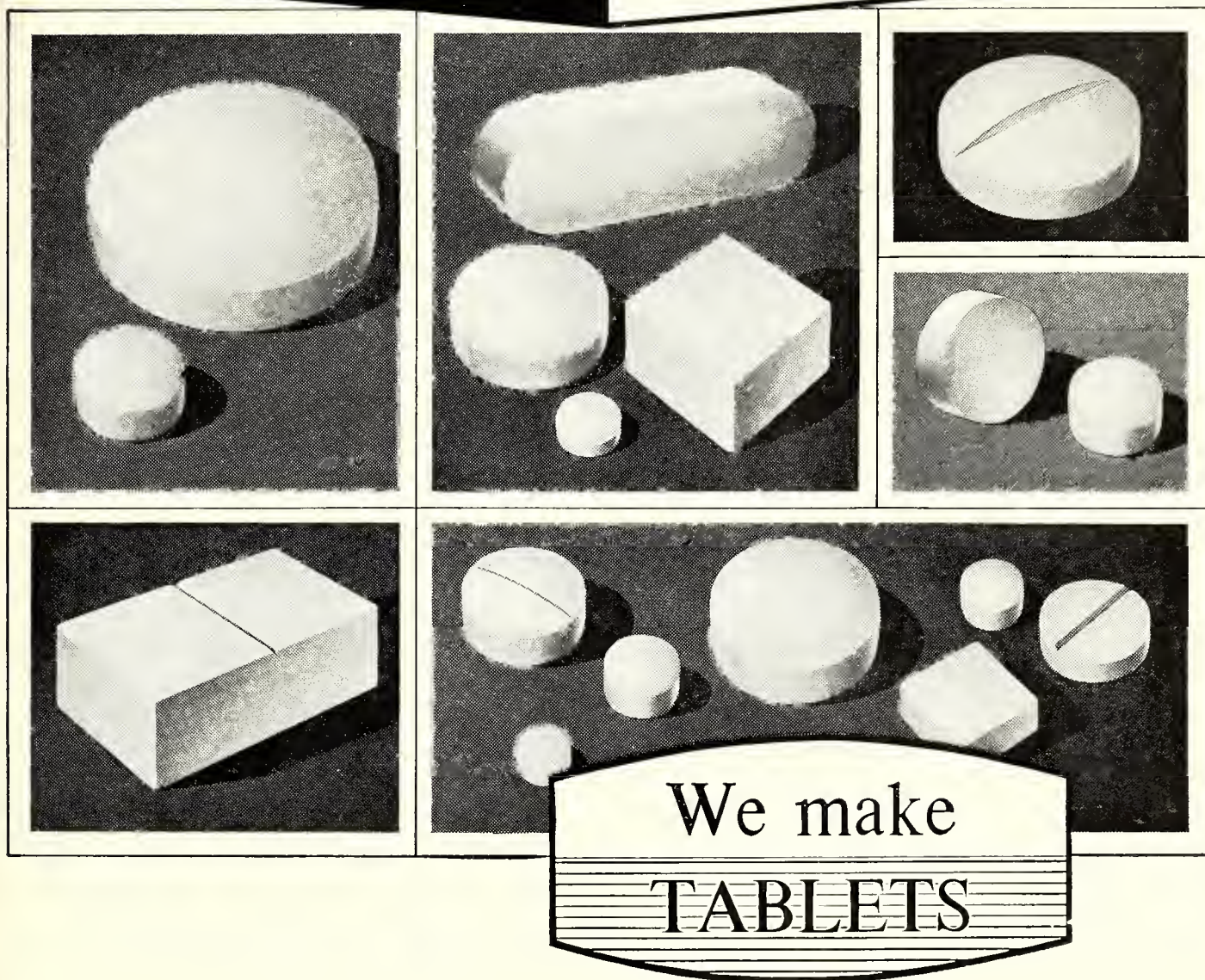
Tel: Cambridge 54049

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S.V.R. DOUBLY RECTIFIED

**JAMES BURROUGH LTD.
VAUXHALL ST. LONDON S.E.11**

TABLETS by EXPERTS



We make
TABLETS

Competitive Prices and first-class "Own Name" label service for Tablets of Aspirin and Compound Codeine Tablets.

So many people think of Thompson & Capper when they want good tablets, because only the best is good enough.

If it's official tablets you're after, or you would like to see your product in tablet form, then Thompson & Capper are the obvious choice.

Whatever your needs in the way of tablets, you can depend on Thompson & Capper.

THOMPSON & CAPPER LTD.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SPEKE, LIVERPOOL, 24

Telephone: Hunts Cross 1321

'saxin'

TRADE MARK

-the Brand Leader

presents the GREATEST CAMPAIGN for any SUGAR SUBSTITUTE

This year you can make even better profits on 'Saxin' backed by advertising support planned to increase your sales of this pre-eminent, *chemists-only* product. In addition to greatly augmented advertising in the press and on television, there are exciting new developments which will make it more than ever worth your while to stock, display and *sell*

'saxin'
*the non-fattening
sweetener*



**GREATLY
INCREASED
ADVERTISING**

in National Newspapers and
Women's Magazines with
new strong-selling
appeal

**PLUS
REPEATED TV
ADVERTISING**

from June 22nd onwards on
London, Midlands and
Northern stations

**PLUS OTHER
EXCITING BENEFITS**

shortly to be announced
for the chemist who
sells 'SAXIN'

**PLUS VERY ATTRACTIVE
DISPLAY MATERIAL**
for your counters
and windows



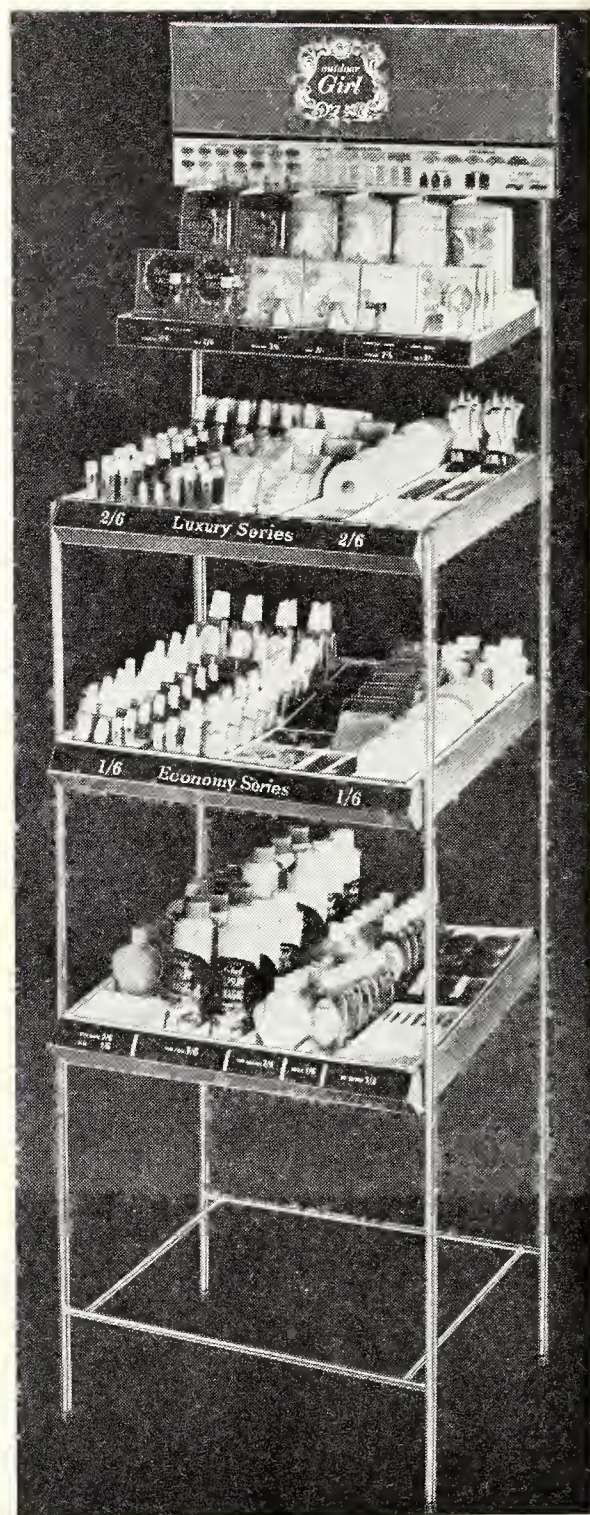
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
(The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

FOR THE GREAT NEW

Complete new pack
ECONOMY SERIES 1/6
LUXURY SERIES 2/6



23" high × 18¼" wide and 16" deep



69" high × 20" wide and 16½" deep



LOOK!

...THE GREATEST MERCHANDISERS!

We already know they make the most sales—right through both series. They take up the minimum space for the maximum return. Send this card now and a Representative will call—at no obligation.

We are interested in the Outdoor Girl display stands featured in 'Chemist & Druggist'. Please ask your Representative to call with further details, without any obligation.

COMPANY.....

ADDRESS.....

INDIVIDUAL TO BE CONTACTED.....

Postage
will be paid
by
Addressee

No Postage Stamp
necessary if
posted in
Great Britain or
Northern Ireland

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
Licence No. KT231

MR. D. R. WARD
MYRAM PICKER LTD
KINGSTON-BY-PASS
SURBITON
SURREY



LOOK!

...THE GREATEST MERCHANTISERS!

We already know they make the most sales—right through both series. They take up the minimum space for the maximum return. Send this card now and a Representative will call—at no obligation.

1964

THE BIGGEST CAMPAIGN *ferraniacolor*

ONE-

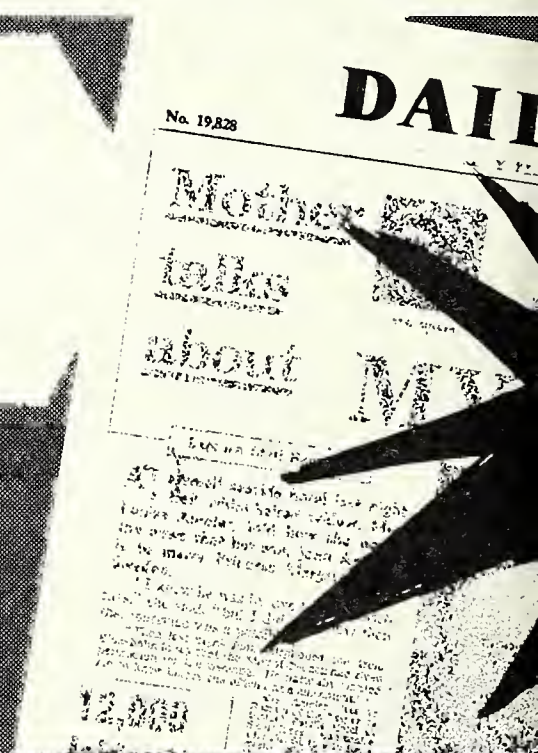
**BIG BOLD COMPELLING
ADVERTISEMENTS
EVERY WEEK IN THE
"DAILY EXPRESS"**

Every week, from mid-April until mid-August, there will be a large-space Ferraniacolor advertisement in the "Daily Express". These advertisements will be seen by millions of amateur photographers, at just those times when they will be buying film. Never before has there been such a Ferraniacolor campaign!

TWO-

**COLOUR ADVERTISING
IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC
PRESS**

Until the end of the season, Ferraniacolor advertisements in colour will appear on the cover pages of "Amateur Photographer" and "Practical Photography"—a total of 21 striking advertisements which will be a constant reminder to film enthusiasts.



THREE-

**MORE SALES AIDS
TO CREATE MORE
SALES**



This year, there are more sales-aids than ever before. They include 7 big colour photographic showcards (shown greatly reduced on left), colourful orders for counter and dummy cards in both standard and extra-large sizes.

Sole Wholesale Distributors
NEVILLE BROWN & CO. LTD.,
93/97 New Cavendish St.,
London, W.1
Telephone: LAngham 7161

EVER PUBLICITY OR color!



ion, our Pub-
partment will
ocks on re-
r use in your
vertisements,
up with our
onal campaign.
e making it
han ever for
sell Ferrania-
do your part
window and
plays in order
e the season
uccess.



This very attractive multi-coloured fluorescent sign is available on request from the Publicity Department for use in your window or inside your shop. Supplies are limited, so early application is advisable.



**FERRANICOLOR
DIA 28**

Ferraniacolor DIA 28 (50 ASA) makes superb transparencies with excellent colour rendering and sharpness of definition. Prices (including processing) 35 mm. (36 exposures) **33/5**; 35 mm. (20 exposures) **22/7**; 127 roll film **18/8**; 120 and 620 roll film **19/10**.



**FERRANICOLOR
8 mm. CINE**

Ferraniacolor Cine Film

Prices	8 mm. 25ft. spool	£1 6 4
	16 mm. 50ft. spool	£2 2 0
	16 mm. 100ft. spool	£3 11 2

Ferraniacolor Daylight Reversal Film for colour transparencies 15 DIN 25 ASA.

Prices: 35 mm. (36 exposures) **18/5**; re-fills **15/5**; 35 mm. (20 exposures) **13/3**; refills **10/4**; 127 roll film **10/4**; 120 and 620 roll film **10/8**.

Ferraniacolor N27, a fast colour negative material for producing prints in natural colours. Speed 17 DIN 40 ASA. Prices: (20 exposures) **10/5**; 120, 620 and 127 roll film **8/6**.

FERRANIA CAMERAS

Ferrania Lince 3 **£13.7.5**.

Ferrania Euralux 34 and 44 with built-in retractable flashguns **£4.18.9**.

Ferrania Ibis 44, **£4.7.2**.

Ferrania Eura 66, **£2.0.8**.

SHOW KWELLS THIS SUMMER

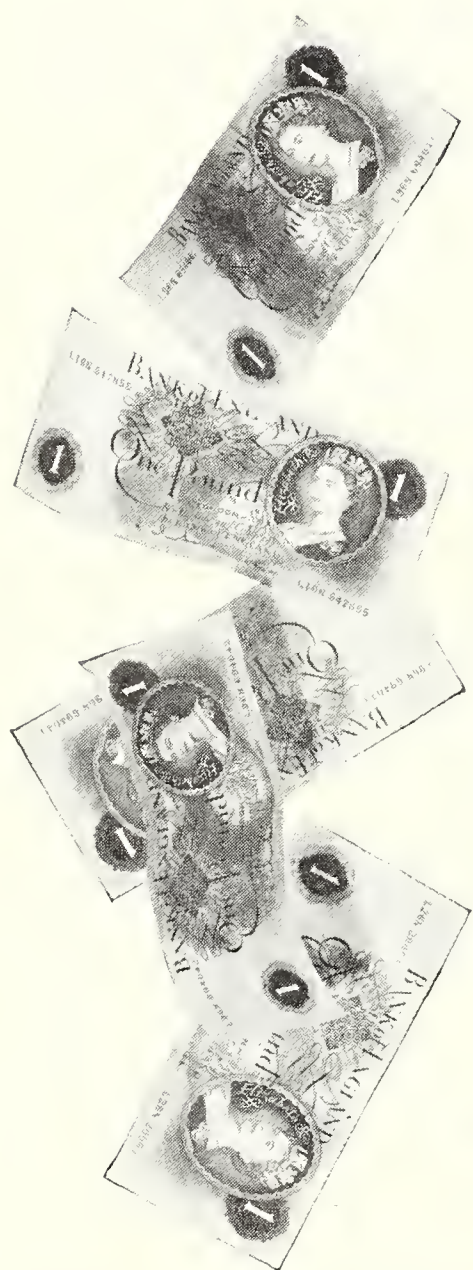


You may win £5 cash

Nicholas representatives are now offering you a choice of display material for use during the peak off-take of Kwells (May-August). All you have to do is to accept this material and use it.

Throughout the period 'mystery shoppers' will be on the lookout for this display and will call where they see it. When you serve them they will explain that they are the mystery shoppers, and tell you that, as you have displayed the material provided, you qualify to receive £5 cash which they will hand you on the spot.

Names of winners will be published in the 'Chemist & Druggist' on June 27th and August 15th.



NICHOLAS  PRODUCTS

SLOUGH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. TEL: SLOUGH 23971

*Important
Announcement*

ANZORA

PERFUMERY CO. LTD.

*NEW DISTRIBUTION
ARRANGEMENTS*

with effect from
1st MAY 1964

Anzora Hair Creams
and
After Shave Lotion

will be distributed by

ANESTAN Ltd.

6 Albemarle St., London, W.1. Tel: HYDe Park 2444

to whom your orders and enquiries should be forwarded on and after that date

Trade and Consumer prices remain unchanged

SPECIAL NOTE FOR SCOTLAND

Orders from our customers in Scotland will be expedited if they are forwarded direct to:

Messrs. Donald Macaulay, 22 King Street, Glasgow

ANESTAN LTD • ALBEMARLE STREET • LONDON, W.1



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 181

April 25, 1964

No. 4393

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at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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GLASGOW: 160 Nether Auldhouse Road, S.3. Phone: Langside 2679.

LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.

WOLVERHAMPTON: 89 Woodland Avenue, Tettenhall Wood.

Phone: Wolverhampton 52301.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, £3 10s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 5d.).

New for your customers



Look, here's the latest from Heinz! All ready to line up with the cans—Heinz Baby Foods in twist-top jars. Twist-top jars fitted with a special safety seal.

Heinz new range is important two ways: it offers more variety for your customers, and more profit for you!

Heinz Baby Foods

big profits in little meals **57**

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 181

APRIL 25, 1964

No. 4393

Poisons Rules Changes

RECOMMENDATIONS BY POISONS BOARD

THE Home Office has announced that statutory instruments giving effect to recommendations made to the Secretary of State by the Poisons Board are being prepared. It is proposed to make the following changes in the Poisons List and Rules.

Diperodon; its salts will be added to Part I of the Poisons List.

Azathioprine (Imuran) will be added to Part I of the Poisons List and to the First Schedule and Part A of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules. This will be achieved by adding the words "and derivatives thereof" to the present entries for mercaptopurine.

Ethionamide (Trescatyl, TH1314) and *propylhexedrine* will be included in Part I of the Poisons List and in Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules. *Propylhexedrine* in inhalers (*Benzedrex*) will be added to Group II of the Third Schedule to the Poisons Rules and thus exempted from the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and Poisons Rules.

The Poisons Board has recommended that, pending its further consideration of the matter, no action should be taken on its previous recommendation that *phenylpropanolamine* should be added to Part I of the Poisons List and to Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules.

Purchase Tax

ADDITIONS TO EXEMPTED DRUGS

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Direction 1964, effective from April 17, which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. Additions to the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order, 1963, are:

To Head II

Atropine sulphate, mixed with hyoscine hydrobromide, hyoscyamine sulphate, kaolin, pectin and phenobarbitone [Donnagel]

To Head III

Penthrichloral [Clorased]; Prilocaine [Citanest].

Hospital Pharmacists

SHORTAGE IN SCOTLAND EXPLAINED

SALARY inducements offered to pharmacists by the retail trade and industrial companies to pharmacists are contributing to the shortage of pharmacists in the hospitals administered by the Western Scottish Regional Hospital Board,

said Dr. C. Bainbridge (senior administrative medical officer) recently. The 20 per cent. shortage that had been alleged by hospital chief pharmacists would not cause patients to suffer, but economies in the use of drugs which it would normally be part of the pharmacists' function to ensure had become difficult to put into practice.

Chemists' Remuneration

MINISTRY'S LETTER TO CONTRACTORS

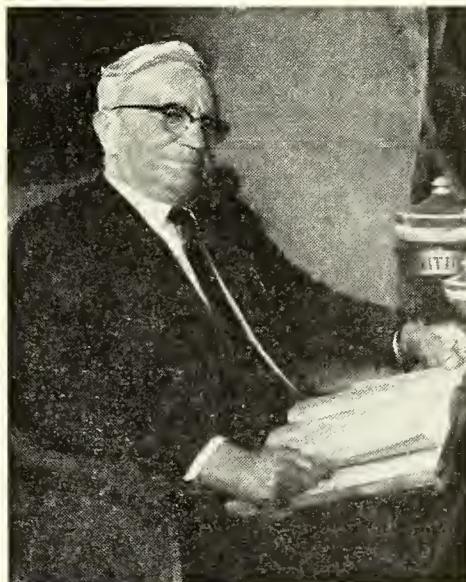
ABOUT an hour before the Minister of Health announced that chemist contractors were to receive an additional £3 millions in payments each year (see p. 405) the following letter from Sir Bruce Fraser was received by the secretary of the Central National Health Service Committee.

In my letter of March 25, I referred to our disappointment that the A.I.C. report was subject to a standard error of as much

as 2.36 per cent. overall, i.e. $\pm 1.47d.$ per prescription, despite the original hope that it might be accurate to within $\pm \frac{1}{2}d.$ per prescription. I gather, however, that you yourselves regard this outcome as satisfactory. We have been giving further consideration to the matter, and have come to the conclusion that it would be right to accept the figures of actual expenses arrived at in the report as the basis for the current review of levels of remuneration. This is on the understanding that

- (1) the notional items of expense will, as has been agreed, be dealt with separately, along with profit, in negotiations relating to total earnings;
- (2) there are certain minor items which are at present the subject of correspondence between us, and in respect of which amendments may subsequently be agreed;
- (3) there are some items — e.g. dead stock — where revised figures have to be inserted as a result of agreements reached since the report was printed.

We still consider, however, that the standard error is somewhat high, and there are certain other points which cause us some concern. We therefore think that it will be necessary to consider very carefully what use is to be made of the A.I.C. report in the arrangements for keeping remuneration under review in future.



PAINTED FOR POSTERITY: Left, a new portrait of Mr. William Spencer Howells, who retired from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in May 1963 after twenty-seven years' service, including sixteen as treasurer—a record term. Mr. Howells was president of the Society, 1942-44. The portrait was commissioned by the Society and painted by the Hon. George Bruce. It is being exhibited at the annual exhibition in May of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters before being hung in the Society's House. At right, a newly completed portrait of Mr. Michael Costello, a past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, which is to hang in the College of Pharmacy in Dublin. The portrait was handed over at a presentation ceremony at the April meeting of the Society's Council (see p. 412).

Agricultural Chemicals

MORE APPROVED PRODUCTS

THE Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom announce that the following products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme.

Insecticides

DIMETHOATE LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Boots systemic insecticide (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

Fungicides

ORGANO-MERCURY FOLIAGE SPRAYS: Mi-Dox P.M.C. fungicide (Midox).

SULPHUR COLLOIDAL AND WETTABLE FORMULATIONS: Planisan (May & Baker, Ltd.).

Herbicides

ATRAZINE WITH TBA AND MCPA. A persistent herbicidal mixture for the total control of well-established weeds, including grasses and perennial broad-leaved species, on sites other than those used for growing crops. WETTABLE POWDER FORMULATIONS: Kagolin (Fisons Pest Control, Ltd.).

2,4-DB WITH MCPA POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Croptex D.B. Plus (Crop Protection (Grantham), Ltd.).

DINOSFB (DNBP) AMINE SALT FORMULATIONS (weed control): Croptex Dinoseb (Crop Protection (Grantham), Ltd.).

MCPA POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Comma-Cide MCPA (Comma Oil Co., Ltd., Station Road, Sidcup, Kent).

MCPB SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Comma-Cide MCPB (Comma Oil Co., Ltd.).

MCPB WITH MCPA POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Croptex Undersown M (Crop Protection (Grantham), Ltd.).

MFCOPROP POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Comma-Cide CMPP (Comma Oil Co., Ltd.).

PARAQUAT WITH DIQUAT SALTS LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Dextrone (Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd.).

Glass Containers

RECORD SALES IN 1963

SALES of glass containers in 1963 reached a record level of 4,564 million units and represented a 2 per cent. increase over sales in 1962. The pharmaceutical industry took 759 million units (against 742 millions) and the toilet and perfumery industry 362 millions (386 millions). A report from the Glass Manufacturers' Federation states that all in all, the growth of the glass container industry over the past year

has been steady rather than spectacular. The ground lost in 1962 has been recovered, traditional markets have generally been consolidated and advances have been made in a few newer fields. The trend towards lightweighting in recent years has been continued. Provisional sales figures for January 1964 show that the upward trend is continuing.

Voting Papers

A COUNCIL STATEMENT

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued the following statement:—

Through an oversight on the part of the printers, the return envelopes were omitted from the Council election documents but were posted last week [April 16] to members resident in Great Britain. As soon as the error was discovered arrangements were made for the return envelopes to be sent on to all members (at the printer's expense) as quickly as possible, and a letter of explanation was sent to Branch secretaries. The inclusion of an envelope for the return of the voting paper is solely for convenience, and any envelope may be used. All that is needed is that it should be stuck down and bear the name and address of the member in writing.

Dangerous Drugs Act

RESTORATION OF AUTHORITIES

THE Home Secretary has restored to Dr. Terence O'Neil Fraser Kelly his authorities to possess, supply and prescribe dangerous drugs. The authority when Dr. Kelly's registered address was ties were withdrawn in January 1952 185 Westburn Road, Aberdeen.

[The list in the *C. & D. Diary and Year Book*, 1964 (p. 276) should be suitably amended—EDITOR.]

Chemical Industry

COMMITTEE'S FIRST MEETING

THE Economic Development Committee for the Chemical Industry held its first meeting at the National Economic Development Office on April 20 under the chairmanship of Mr. G. H. Beeby. It meets again on June 29.

A UNION FOR IRISH REPRESENTATIVES?

Association to consider a change in status

THE Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association is holding shortly a special meeting to decide whether to form an independent trade union, or whether to become aligned with the Commercial Travellers' Federation. The qualification for membership of the Association will also be discussed. In his report at the annual meeting of the Association held in Dublin on April 3 the president (MR. D. FLANAGAN) said that fifty-one members had taken advantage of the Association's group facilities in the voluntary health scheme—one more than in 1963; members of the group benefited by a premium rebate of 35-42s.

The president appealed again to all the manufacturing companies to appoint fully trained pharmaceutical and medical personnel as representatives. To meet a deficit on the year, it was proposed to increase the Association's

membership fee from 21s. to 42s. and associate membership from 10s. 6d. to 21s.

MR. F. WALSH explained that while the Association was not a militant body, it could only tackle the problems that might arise by getting a negotiating licence. MR. J. TRAVERS thought it would be a retrograde step to federate with another union.

A lively discussion was prompted by a move by MESSRS. M. F. WALSHE and B. DUFFY to extend membership to Registered Druggists and Registered Pharmaceutical Assistants. Eventually it was decided, as already stated, to have the question discussed at the special meeting.

The following are the officers for the coming session:—*Chairman*, M. F. Walshe; *Vice-chairman*, J. C. Travers; *Treasurer*, M. Martin; *Secretary*, S. Gardiner.

Pharmaceutical Services

LETTER TO EXECUTIVE COUNCILS

THE registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society recently addressed the following letter to clerks of the Executive Councils (see p. 425):—

You may recall that business relationships between pharmacist and doctors was the subject of a letter to you dated July 13, 1963. Since then some Executive Councils have consulted the Society on problems which have arisen and it has been possible to avoid conflicting decisions. This illustrates the value of circulating information of this kind and I write now about two other matters of importance. These are (a) the provision of pharmaceutical services after normal hours and (b) the dispensing need of rural areas and of districts which cannot support a pharmacy.

It is generally accepted in the profession that there should be willingness to supply emergency requirements at all times, but the question of hours of service and rota duties has given rise to considerable discussion in recent years. The Council of the Society consider that these are primarily matters for arrangement by local pharmaceutical organisations but they are always prepared to assist should any problem relating to hours of service be referred to them.

With regard to services for outlying areas it may sometimes be desirable in the public interest to make arrangements for the collection of prescriptions and the delivery of dispensed medicines. The Council consider that such an arrangement should satisfy four conditions, namely

(1) It should be initiated by the Local Pharmaceutical Committee or some body representing the public affected.

(2) The points at which the prescriptions are collected and to which medicines are delivered should be free from any association with the supply of medicines.

(3) If there is more than one pharmacy to which the prescriptions might go, all should have the opportunity to take part in the scheme in rotation.

(4) Special attention should be paid to the packing of the dispensed medicines to ensure correct delivery and the conveyance of any instructions or warnings which would normally be given verbally in the pharmacy.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during January totalled 677,911 (474,266 forms). The total cost was £378,686 (£310,110 net), an average of 134.07d. per prescription (109.79d. net).

OVERSEAS NEWS

CEYLON

Warning to Drug Manufacturers

THE Ceylon Formulary Committee has warned the development division of the Ministry of Industries to take immediate steps to ensure adequate production by local manufacturers of drugs of accepted international standards of quality and to eliminate price-fixing arrangements. That action by the Committee follows recent discoveries that protected drugs were being sold at prices higher than would be charged if they were imported from traditional sources.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THIEVES who broke into Pride Hill, Shrewsbury, branch of Boots, Ltd., recently, stole cameras, pens, jewellery and several hundred pounds in cash.

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society has restored Robert Howard Swinn, 34 Upper Duke Street, Stretford Road, Hulme, Manchester, 15, to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Courses and Conferences

To help companies revise their terms of employment and the methods of publishing them when the new Contracts of Employment Act comes into effect, the Industrial Welfare Society has arranged a one-day conference at the Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, on June 2. Details are available from the Society, Robert Hyde House, 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1.

A CONFERENCE for retail chemists will again be staged in conjunction with Shopshow being held, at Olympia, London, W.14, May 11-14. The conference, on May 13, will present chemists with the views of leading authorities on modern retail methods and suggest how they can take advantage of advances in shop layout and merchandise presentation. Shopshow tickets may be obtained from Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

A SYMPOSIUM on "Collaborative Tests" is being held at the School of Pharmacy, Brighton College of Technology, on May 30. It will cover the organisation and design of collaborative tests, the assessment of results and problems arising in the collaborative testing of analytical methods. The fee is £3. Applications giving details of qualifications, post held and both private and professional addresses should be made to the registrar, College of Technology, Moulescoomb, Brighton, 7, Sussex.

SPORT

GOLF.—SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. Forty-five members and visitors attended a meeting at Effingham golf club on April 15 when a Stableford competition was played for the Banstead Bowl. **Results:** 1, H. Reynolds (Cowdray Park), 33 points; (better score on last nine holes); 2, A. F. Reary (Croham Hurst), 33 points; 3, H. Duckering (Mapperley), 32 points; **Scratch to seventeen handicap prize**, J. Widocks (Croham Hurst), 31 points. **Eighteen and over handicap prize**, G. G. Watt (Croham Hurst), 31 points. **Visitors' prizes**, 1, S. Sare (Sudbury), 27 points; 2, A. Fuller (Shirley Park), 26 points.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE

Liverpool.—Secretary, J. C. Leigh, 241 Walton Village, Liverpool, 4.

Middlesex.—Chairman, T. J. Mapstone; Vice-chairman, S. J. Turner; Secretary, J. Anderson Stewart, 6 Southampton Place, W.C.1. **Pharmaceutical Service Committee**, Messrs. T. J. Mapstone, F. H. Mylroi, R. H. Rowson, B. Boasten, H. G. Moss and S. J. Turner.

The announcements last week (p. 379) concerning the secretaries for (1) Salford and (2) Dorset should have referred to Pharmaceutical Committees and not as stated.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Thirty-one

Reform of the composition of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has been mooted from time to time, and I note from an announcement on p. 377 that detailed proposals are now in the hands of branch secretaries. Accompanying the proposals is a request that branch comments should be sent to the Council by October 31. Since the proposals envisage something in the nature of a minor revolution, one is able to appreciate the statement that the Council recognises that time should be allowed for branches to submit their views. The question of the timing of the announcement is another matter, for most branches have now completed their session and will only be resuming activity about the beginning of October. That being so, the time granted for full discussion is much less than it appears to be on the calendar. Unless there is some pressing reason for implementing the proposals at once, October 31 would have appeared to be a more suitable date on which to issue the document, so that full attention could have been devoted to it during the winter session. The new body envisaged modifies the present set-up of twenty-one elected members by adding three new members appointed by the Privy Council, *plus* another seven whose seats are to be allocated under special conditions. It is the conditions attaching to those seven positions that will engage the attention of the branches.

Seven new places

Of the seven new places, three are to be filled by nomination, and those three will represent the bodies providing pharmaceutical education in pharmacy schools of universities, technological universities and regional colleges. That seems to be a logical step in the light of changes in the scope of pharmaceutical education. It gives full representation on the Council for interests hitherto represented only on the Education Committee. Acceptance of that suggestion narrows the field to only four seats, and it is in that small group that controversy may arise. It is proposed that the four vacancies shall be filled by one hospital pharmacist, one industrial pharmacist, a superintendent of a Co-operative society and a superintendent of a public company. Each of the four will be nominated for election by his own section, but election will be in the hands of the full membership. The reasons put forward for such a departure from normal practice state that the places are provided on the grounds that they take care of minority sections, with special interests, unable by their own votes to secure election. Is that a good reason? Is it, in fact, a correct statement? The reigning president of the Society is an "industrial" pharmacist, and one has not noticed that his election has been difficult on that account. A recent past-president (Mr. H. S. Grainger) is engaged in hospital practice. Again, there is no indication that he has been unable to secure the necessary electoral support. Only last year Mr. Kenneth Holland, engaged in the industrial side, was successful in securing election in the normal way. Each has contributed sufficient to pharmacy to secure recognition of his all-round value—not because of a sectional interest, but in spite of it.

Minority groups

The statement adds that no special provision is made for either employees or proprietor pharmacists as such, because both are numerous enough to secure election in the normal way. Numerically, that is so, but what happens in practice? Of the present twenty-one elected members two are connected with industry, one with the hospital service, and no fewer than eighteen are proprietor pharmacists. One would have thought that, since the proposals are intended to take care of all interests, the fact would have been faced that there is no employee member of Council. It does not seem to me to be a sufficient argument to say that employees are numerous enough to secure election in the normal way. I am not in fact arguing that a place should be made for the employee or anyone else. My argument is that it is possible to secure election from a minority position. The Council would not have the valuable services of Mr. J. B. Grosset on Scottish votes alone. Democracy is seldom far out in its judgment.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

DURING an Adjournment debate on April 15 DR. J. DICKSON MABON asked the Minister of Health to state authoritatively that the service for the supply of sterile syringes for use by general practitioners when obtaining pathological specimens for hospital laboratories would be speedily extended and that it would not be hindered by including the cost within the present budgets of the hospital boards. He asked the Minister to make it clear that no charge would be involved either to the patient or the general practitioner for the supply of the sterilised syringes, whether or not disposable syringes were involved. Dr. Mabon also wanted to know how the Government intended to inaugurate the general-practitioner syringe service and whether, if such a scheme came into being, there would be a charge for the syringe. Would it then be a charge on the patient, or how would it be levied? In his reply MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) emphasised that some of the older methods of sterilising syringes were no longer adequate. Two methods of overcoming the difficulty were by autoclaving and by using disposable sterile syringes. General practitioners were independent contractors and responsible in the first place for incurring any necessary expenditure on equipment, though the Exchequer met all expenses in full by payments into the central remuneration pool. The Health Departments sympathised with the general practitioners' view that they should be provided with free sterilising facilities for ordinary syringes or by giving them disposable syringes, but the Ministry felt itself unable to treat the matter differently from other equipment-supply questions. In the hospital service there were about fifty central sterile supply departments and syringe services, and more than fifty others were planned. Such departments, if they had spare capacity for sterilisation, could consider meeting the needs of local general practitioners, but would recover an appropriate charge for the service provided. Some hospitals provided a sterile syringe without charge when a general practitioner took a specimen at the hospital's request.

Hospital Plan

MR. ANTHONY BARBER (Minister of Health) informed MR. K. ROBINSON in a written reply on April 15 that the 1964 revision of the Hospital Plan was being published "about the beginning of May."

Unsolicited Samples

MR. GEORGE CRADDOCK asked the Home Secretary if the report of the Poisons Board on Vick 44 had been received, and what action he proposed to take. MR. C. M. WOODHOUSE (Joint Under-Secretary of State, Home Office) said, on April 16: "At its recent meeting the Poisons Board was informed that the Proprietary Association of Great Britain has recently amended its

code of standards to provide that no member of the Association shall undertake the distribution to the general public of unsolicited samples of medicines, or issue in connection with the offer of samples of medicines any type of voucher or coupon. In view of this development the Poisons Board had recommended that no further action is necessary." The Home Secretary had accepted the recommendation. MR. CRADDOCK thanked the Minister for the reply "because I am sure that he is fully aware that the pharmacists complain strongly about this matter and we are now hopeful that it will be handled in a proper fashion." MR. WOODHOUSE then added, "I hope it will give the pharmacist additional reassurance if I add that the substance in question is distributed by a reputable firm which is a member of the Proprietary Association and will certainly conform to the new rule."

Immunological Pregnancy Test

DR. A. THOMPSON asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether, in view of the success of the immunological pregnancy test developed at the Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women, Glasgow, and the speed, accuracy and low cost of the technique, he would take steps to ensure its widest possible use. MR. MICHAEL NOBLE (Secretary of State for Scotland), in a written reply on April 16, said "No. This is a matter of clinical judgment which it would not be proper for me to try to influence."

Pharmacy Bill

The Pharmacy Bill was considered by Standing Committee B in the House of Commons on April 15. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON asked for confirmation that it was really "a Jehovah's Witnesses' benefit Bill" and was not likely to apply to any other sect. He also wanted "some rough idea of how many persons are affected" and the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society. MR. JOHN HALL said he was persuaded to introduce the Bill because he had had the privilege of sponsoring the 1954 Pharmacy Act. The Pharmacy Act, 1954, provided that every person registered as a pharmacist, having passed the necessary examination, was automatically a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. "There are not many professions where one has to belong to a professional society when one qualifies for the profession. The Law Society may be one, but there are few others. . . . I take full responsibility for the fact that, in Section 14 of the 1954 Act, it was made incumbent on all pharmacists who passed the examination and became registered to become members of the Society. The feeling was expressed by certain pharmacists with various religious views that they could not continue as members of the Society, though they were willing to accept all the other disciplines imposed by the Act as to professional qualification, professional conduct and so on. They entered into negotiation with the Pharmaceutical

Society, which I am given to understand did its best to meet that point of view." To do that was difficult without amending the Act, and in consequence about twenty-six pharmacists had been struck off the register and had become unable to continue to practice as pharmacists. No doubt a small minority suffered considerable hardship thereby. MR. ROBINSON asked if the provision applied only to one set of beliefs—"that of the Jehovah's Witnesses." MR. HALL said that so far as he was aware various sects were involved (including "certain of the more severe sections of the Plymouth Brethren"). There were others who held no associated religious belief but had individual conscientious scruples. SIR. HUGH LINSTEAD pointed out that the Pharmaceutical Society and a group of members of the Plymouth Brethren "had been negotiating on the question for some years. It had been found impossible, within the ambit of the law, to modify the conditions under which those pharmacists were registered so as to make it possible for them also to accept their obligations as members of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Society took the view that a general question of public policy was involved, which made it desirable for the Government to express some opinion and possibly to take the initiative. The Society and the pharmacists concerned had worked to try and find a proper solution, and it was a testimony to the depth of the belief held by those pharmacists that they had paid to the Society all the fees that would have been due though they had refused to accept registration or membership. "In fact, their position in the future will be that they will accept the obligations of registration and membership with none of the benefits; that should show the Committee how deeply held their religious feelings are in this matter." They would have no voice in the election of their governing body. In the circumstances the Society, though it had not taken the initiative "would be content for the Bill to pass." MR. BERNARD BRAINE said that the Government had no objection to the Bill. The power to waive the requirements of membership would be in the hands of the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, and since he could be assumed to have its professional interests at heart there did not appear to be any risk of professional standards being lowered. The Clauses of the Bill were agreed without amendment.

A Practitioner's Samples

MR. K. ROBINSON asked the Minister if he was aware that the London Executive Council recently removed from the surgery of a deceased general practitioner 598 drug samples, including several samples of the same drugs; and if he would bear in mind, in negotiating the renewal of the voluntary price regulation agreement with the pharmaceutical industry, the element of cost inflation resulting from the excessive supply of free samples to doctors. MR. BARBER:

"Sales promotion costs, including samples, is one of many matters to be considered during the negotiations." MR. ROBINSON: "Will you not agree that this sort of thing is carrying sales promotion a little far, particularly since many of these samples were of the same drug supplied to the same doctor again and again? Do you not agree that this must lead to a distinct inflation of drug costs?" MR. BARBER: "Unfortunately, I do not have details of this particular incident, so I do not know over what period the samples were accumulated. But it seems to me that the supply of samples, which is a recognised form of bringing drugs to the attention of doctors, is sensible. I hope you will bear in mind that the code of sales promotion practice for medical specialities in the U.K. issued by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry makes it clear that requests from doctors to be removed from mailing lists must be honoured. If this doctor did not want to receive the samples, all he had to do was to say so.

Central Control of Drugs

MR. L. A. PAVITT asked the Minister of Health if legislation to establish a new central authority to control the quality of drugs, the licensing of drug firms, and new arrangements for quality inspection in chemists' shops and hospitals would be introduced in this Parliamentary Session. MR. BARBER in a written answer on April 20 said "No."

The National Health Service (Hospital Boards) Bill was given its third reading in the House of Lords on April 16.

MR. W. C. WHITLOCK gave notice on April 15 that on May 1 he would draw attention to the case for an Occupational Health Service.

Resale Prices Bill

The House resumed consideration in committee of the Resale Prices Bill on April 21. MR. D. JAY moved an amendment to change the burden of proof of a manufacturers motives for withholding supplies from a trader, from the manufacturer to those bringing the proceedings. He said that Clauses 4 and 2 compelled traders in certain circumstances to trade with other people when they did not wish to do so.

Not only would a manufacturer be compelled to supply people he did not wish to supply, he would also be compelled to supply a trader with whom he had not traded up to that point. He would have to prove his own motives for seeking to withhold supplies, and prove a negative: that his motive was not fear that the retailer might be selling goods below the recommended price.

MR. JAY suggested the legislation was going too far. MR. GRAHAM PAGE thought there was good reason why the onus of proof should be on the dealer who refused supplies, but the dealer should always have the right to refuse credit. MR. WILLIAM WELLS asked why a distinction should be drawn between credit "and everything else." A manufacturer might not have enough goods. Why should he have the burden of proof of that put on him? MR. R. E. WINTERBOTTOM said wholesalers would

have to carry excessive stocks, because if they did not accede to all demands they would be caught up by the Bill. DAME PATRICIA HORNSBY-SMITH said she had felt throughout the debate that the manufacturers had been getting away with murder by hiding behind the skirts of the shopkeepers. It was the manufacturer who worked out the production and other costs and who set the wholesale price, and the wholesaler fixed the retail price in which the shopkeeper had no voice or say. It seemed outrageous, if goods were to be denied to thousands of little shops, that the onus of proof was to be on the small shopkeeper and he had to take on one of the giant detergent companies or a large manufacturing company. If it was said that the small shopkeepers and retailers were strong enough to bring a case against the restrictions imposed by manufacturers, then there would have been no need for the machinery of the Monopolies Commission. That showed how powerless the small retailer had been.

MR. E. HEATH (Minister for Industry and Trade) said all the amendment did was to alter the onus of proof. What the supplier had to do was to give a positive reason why he took this action, and show it was not the reduction in the recommended prices that led him to take it. What the amendment did was to put the entire onus on the dealer, which meant he had to prove that the supplier had withheld supplies on the ground that the dealer was selling below the recommended prices or was likely to do so.

It would be extremely difficult for anyone to show or prove why a supplier withheld supplies from a dealer. There were many good reasons why a supplier should withhold supplies, and he was perfectly entitled to use them and give them as reasons. Nobody was in a better position to know than the supplier himself, and for that reason Mr. Heath considered the onus should remain where it was.

The amendment was rejected.

(To be concluded)

CONTRACTORS TO GET £3 MILLIONS

Minister agrees to part of claim

LORD BALNIEL asked the Minister of Health on April 20 what was the present state of negotiations about the remuneration of chemists in England and Wales for their National Health Service dispensing. MR. ANTHONY BARBER said "It was agreed in 1962 that an inquiry should be carried out by a firm of consultants into the expenses of National Health Service dispensing by chemists, other than the cost of drugs and containers (which is reimbursed separately and in full). Their final report was received in January. Since then I have met the chemists' representatives and discussed the matter with them. Remuneration for National Health Service dispensing is intended to cover two elements—first, chemists' actual outgoings; secondly, their net earnings. The House will be pleased to know that, as regards the outgoings, I have informed the chemists' representatives that, subject to certain minor aspects which are still under discussion, I accept the figures of actual outgoings revealed by the report. I estimate that this will involve an addition to total remuneration of at least £3 millions a year, or an increase in the average payment to chemists of at least £230 a year. The second element taken into account in determining chemists' remuneration is their net earnings. The object here is to ensure that they receive a fair reward for the service they provide. An increase in this element is, in my view, also justifiable: the actual amount is for negotiation." LORD BALNIEL then asked if the Minister would push forward the outstanding negotiations so as to reach a settlement so soon as possible, and whether he would agree that the right principle was to pay chemists properly for dispensing, so that they did not have to subsidise their dispensing by profits on the sale of non-pharmaceutical products. MR. BARBER: "On the first point, I certainly want to proceed with all possible speed. Indeed, I suggested to the chemists that they should present to

me a specific claim for increased remuneration for the very purpose of trying to get things going more quickly. I received that claim last month. On the second point, our object has always been, and remains, to fix remuneration, including profit, at such a level as to give a fair return to the chemists for the service which they provide, regardless of the profit earned on the retail side." MR. K. ROBINSON asked the Minister to bear in mind that all the evidence suggested that, under existing arrangements, the greatest hardship was suffered by the smaller chemists, particularly the one-man businesses, and that probably some further weighting in their favour was necessary if justice was to be done.

Retrospection Not Ruled Out

MR. BARBER said he would bear that in mind; he had no doubt that it would be one of the points which the Department would be considering with the chemists' representatives. SIR HUGH LINSTEAD wanted to know whether any element of retrospection was possible and MR. BARBER replied: "I think we have to see how the negotiations go, but certainly I would not rule out a measure of retrospection." MR. J. GRIMOND asked "Can the Minister say whether these figures take into account the loss which the chemists allege they will suffer if the abolition of resale price maintenance goes through?" MR. BARBER replied: "As I have explained, our object is to fix the remuneration so as to give chemists a fair return for the service which they provide, regardless of the profit earned on the retail side. If chemists' non-National-Health-Service business were reduced for any reason there would probably be some increase in the proportion of expenses allocated to National Health Service business." That would ultimately have a small effect on National Health Service remuneration, but, the Minister of Health added, "it would not, in fact, be very great."

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

MACARTHYS, LTD. — Messrs. Francis Booth, M.P.S., for some years managing pharmacist of the company's South-east London depôt, and R. W. Shilling, L.I.B.S.T. (general manager of the surgical division) have been appointed directors.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.—Group turnover rose by 10.7 per cent. in 1963 to DM4,440 millions. Net profits were DM217 millions (DM200.5 millions). Sales prices fell an average 4.8 per cent. but prices in West Germany fell more sharply than those for exports. Exports rose by 16.2 per cent. to DM1,760 millions.

ASSOCIATED CHEMICAL COMPANIES, LTD.—Group trading profit for 1963, before depreciation is £1,362,718 (£1,295,390). Profit before tax with income from investments and depreciation deducted, is £810,775 (£714,246). After tax of £373,067 (£295,995), profit is £437,708 (£418,251). A final Ordinary dividend of 10½ per cent. is proposed making a total of 17 per cent. for the year (16 per cent.).

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., and **COURTAULDS, LTD.**—Spokesmen for the two companies declined to comment on reports that they were planning a multi-million pound "unscrambling" deal. Rumours have been circulating recently that the two might do a deal involving I.C.I.'s stake in Courtaulds and Courtaulds holding in British Nylon Spinners, owned jointly by I.C.I. and Courtaulds.

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD.—During the first two months of the current year sales have continued to expand and profits should show a steady advance, states the chairman (Mr. C. H. Tanner). In order to decrease the disparity between the interim and final dividends the directors propose to pay an interim dividend of threepence per share in October provided the profits are maintained. For accounts and dividend for 1963 see *C. & D.*, April 4, p. 335.

RHONE POULENC, S.A.—Total turnover by the French division of the group rose by 19 per cent. in 1963 to reach N.F.2,075 millions. According to Mr. W. Baumgartner (chairman) turnover by the group's foreign subsidiaries rose by over 12 per cent. Profits did not rise at the same rate as production last year he said. Net profits went up from NF86,730,312 in 1962 to NF91,445,445 in 1963. Sales of chemicals and pharmaceuticals during the year were valued at NF1,224 millions (NF1,202 millions).

ELI LILLY & CO., Indianapolis, U.S.A.—Net sales at \$241.92 millions during 1963 were 13 per cent. higher than in 1962; income was 1 per cent. higher at \$25.76 millions. Earnings per share were \$1.62 and dividend, \$1.25 (adjusted to reflect common stock split in December 1963). Research expenditure was \$25.2 millions (\$22.19 millions) and capital expenditure, \$20.48 millions (\$12.95 millions). The annual report, commenting on the company's international operations, mentions that the drugs nortriptyline and Dimelor,

available in the United Kingdom and other overseas countries, were still on the file with the Food and Drug Administration awaiting clearance. A new sales outlet for veterinary, agricultural and industrial products (Elanco Products, Ltd.), was established at Wembleton.

BUSINESS CHANGES

POWER & MANGAN, LTD., have opened a pharmacy at 129 O'Connell Street, Limerick, Eire.

DOLS' FLANNEL, LTD., have transferred their London offices to 16 Melcombe Regis Court, 59 Weymouth Street, London, W.1 (telephone: Welbeck 3246).

MESSRS. A. D. D. MITCHELL, M.P.S., and **R. W. D. MITCHELL, M.P.S.** (formerly of Brentwood, Essex), have opened a pharmacy in Oakley Road, Dovercourt, Essex.

STEWART GREENE (CHEMISTS), LTD., is the new title for the company formerly known as North Road (Chemists), Ltd., 109 North Road, Clayton, Manchester, 11.

GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., have transferred their buying department to their new factory at Hurdfield Industrial Estate, Macclesfield, Ches (telephone: Macclesfield 6321).

Appointments

RONSON PRODUCTS, LTD., Strand, London, W.C.2, have appointed Mr. C. D. Cookman their sales promotion manager.

MACARTHYS, LTD., have appointed Mr. S. W. Smith, M.P.S., lately the company's representative in the Manchester area, managing pharmacist of their Lee, London, S.E.12, depôt in succession to Mr. Francis Booth.

PERSONALITIES

MR. H. HUMPHREYS JONES takes office in October as president of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society.

MR. W. R. NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P.S., Falmouth, has been appointed vice-chairman of the Cornwall Executive Council.

MR. G. E. WATSON (general manager, Crookes Laboratories, Ltd.), retired after forty-four years with the company. Dr. F. A. Robinson (chairman), on behalf of the directors, presented Mr. Watson with a radiogram, and on behalf of the staff with a tape recorder and transistor radio. Mr. Watson joined the board of directors in 1950. He was later asked to conduct the negotiations which led eventually to the company's being taken over by Arthur Guinness, Son & Co., Ltd., and Philips Electrical Co., Ltd.

DR. E. T. BORROWS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., who has been appointed to the board of John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., joined the company in 1962 to head the research team at Havant. He worked during and after the 1939-45 war for Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., moving to Petrocarbon, Ltd., in 1947. From 1955 to 1957 Dr. Borrows was with the Royal Dutch Shell group, first as director and manager of the Carrington re-

search laboratory and then, after assignments in Holland and the United States, as assistant research co-ordinator at the Bataafsee Inst. Chemie Mij. He will continue to direct the company's research from Taplow when premises there are completed early in 1965.

DR. WILLIAM E. BOLES, M.P.S.I., B.Sc., Ph.D., Phoenix Hill, Islandbridge, Dublin, Eire, who has been co-opted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in succession to the late Mr. F. J. Robinson, is a member of a distinguished pharmaceutical family. Son of Mr. A. C. Boles, M.P.S.I., and the late Mrs.



Frances Boles (also a pharmacist), he has two pharmacist sisters and two younger brothers studying pharmacy. Dr. Boles, who qualified in 1954, is in charge of the pharmacy in Emmet Road, Inchicore. He is married and has three children.

MARRIAGES

CROUCH—SHIPP.—At St. Mary's Church, Denver, Norfolk, recently, Geoffrey William Crouch, M.P.S., Downham Market, Norfolk, to Gillian Mary Shipp, Denver.

DEATHS

BELLRINGER.—On March 30, Mr. Harry Bellringer, M.P.S., 1 Elton Street, Salford, 7, Lanes. Mr. Bellringer qualified in 1905 and retired in 1963.

BOTTOMLEY.—On March 20, Mr. William Joseph Bottomley, M.P.S., The Willows, Ripley, Derbys (formerly of Halifax), aged seventy-five. Mr. Bottomley qualified in 1922.

COCKER.—On March 31, Mr. John Buckley Cocker, M.P.S., 22 Torkington Road, Gatley, Cheadle, Ches. Mr. Cocker qualified in 1926.

CONSTANCE.—On April 4, Mr. Stephen George Constance, F.P.S., Fair View, Longhope, Glos. Mr. Constance qualified in 1901.

HARRIS.—On April 12, Mr. Sydney Harris, M.P.S., 295 Walsall Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham, 22, Warwicks. Mr. Harris qualified in 1932.

JOHNSON.—On April 6, Mr. Stanley Howard Johnson, 45 Winchester Avenue, Leicester. Mr. Johnson qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1905 and retired in 1960.

LATHAM.—Recently, Mr. William Vincent Latham, M.P.S., Pendle, Tregrew, Flushing, Cornwall. Mr. Latham qualified in 1926 and for some years managed a branch of Boots, Ltd., at Coalville, Leics. He retired in 1961 and moved to Cornwall about a year ago.

WILLIAMS.—On April 8, Mr. Reginald Williams, B.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C., for fifteen years a director and for the last four years managing director of Nipa Laboratories, Ltd.

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NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Available in Capsules.—Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1, are offering Noludar in packs of ten and twenty 300-mgm. capsules. Noludar is exempt from tax.

Penicillin With Streptomycin.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce the availability of Crystamycin forte, a single dose of which comprises the mega unit of benzylpenicillin sodium and 0.5 gm. of streptomycin sulphate 0.5 gm., in packs of ten single-dose or ten 5-dose vials.

Alkaloidal Suspension.—A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, announce the issue of a new speciality Donnagel, a light green, mint-flavoured suspension, containing in each 30 mls 6 gm. of kaolin, 142.8 mgm. of pectin, 0.1037 mgm. of hyoscyamine sulphate, 0.0194 mgm. of atropine sulphate, and 0.0065 mgm. of hyoscine hydrobromide. The pack is a bottle of 6 fl. oz.

Miltown With an Anticholinergic.—Wallace Laboratories (division of Pre-tested Products, Ltd.), Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Herts, are promoting to the medical profession of a new speciality Milpath, a combination of Miltown (meprobamate/Wallace) with the anticholinergic agent tridihexethyl chloride, which is used for the control of gastrointestinal disorders and peptic ulcer. Packs are bottles of fifty and 250 tablets. Milpath is subject to P.I, S4B, of the Poisons Rules.

Oxytocin for Oral Use.—Buccal tablets Pitocin (oxytocin citrate, Parke-Davis), a new speciality of Parke-Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, is claimed the first effective oral form of oxytocin. Indicated for the induction and stimulation of labour in selected patients, and claimed to have the advantages of flexible dosage control, better patient acceptance, the tablets are understood to be as effective as parenteral oxytocin. They are intended solely for use in maternity hospitals, in which continuous supervision is available. Each white rectangular scored tablet contains 200 United States Pharmacopeia units of oxytocin. The packs are foil strips of ten and twenty.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

An Improved Analgesic.—Painules, a new product of E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Croydon, Surrey, described as "a modern formula for rheumatism and associated muscular aches and

pains, backache, neuralgia, etc.," is presented in transparent-tissue as foil-sealed capsules in 16- and 32-capsule cartons. Display box holds six cartons.

Sweetener for Slimmers.—Universal Laboratories, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, have produced in their new speciality Limmisax a sweetening tablet containing sodium saccharin equivalent to two lumps or one teaspoonful of sugar. The pack is a "dispenser" of 200 tablets, issued in display outer of 2-doz. The product is being heavily advertised.

Chewable Aspirin.—Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, offer a new product Plins "easy-to-take" chewable aspirin. In each tablet gr. 7½ of aspirin are presented in a fruit-flavoured base to form a pleasant product that may be chewed at any time, whether water is available or not. Plins are understood to be acceptable to both adults and children. They reach chemists in a display outer of twelve cartons each containing twelve foil-wrapped tablets.

National Launching.—Stafford-Miller, Ltd., Hatfield, Herts, announce the national launch on May 4 of their tooth-paste Sensodyne. Offered specially for use on hypersensitive teeth (a condition stated to affect about 25 per cent. of the population) Sensodyne has already established itself in the United States. It contains a new desensitising agent based on strontium chloride, claimed by the makers free from the side effects associated with other methods of treatment for sensitive teeth. No prescription is required, and Sensodyne is recommended for continued daily use. It has a cinnamon-spearmint flavour and the foaming and polishing action of an ordinary tooth-paste. A test marketing carried out in London and the Home Counties is said to have been most successful.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Moisturising Night Cream.—Lancaster de Paris, Ltd., Durham Road, Boreham Wood, Herts, offer in their Lancaster tissular cream a product they describe as "the lightest of all night creams." Containing a complex of human and vegetal stimulants, it is claimed to nourish the epidermis and renew tired and slack skin. The pack is a cartoned jar.

Skin Cream.—Bengue & Co., Ltd., Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex, now offer for retail sale a cream, Veltis,

formerly supplied only to doctors and nurses. Described as an all-purpose cream, Veltis softens the hands, sinking in quickly, and leaving no greasy feeling. It has the characteristic of remaining on the hands after washing, and may also be used by men as an after-shave cream. The cream contains extract of witch hazel, tincture of benzoin and glycerin. The packs are 1-oz. and 2-oz. tubes.



ELEGANT AND GAS-TIGHT: The pack adopted for Maxelle 32 skin lotion and the Maxelle 32 range of creams. Distributors are Concorde Perfumery & Cosmetics, Ltd., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts. The packs are so constructed as to ensure that the carbon dioxide content of the creams is retained.

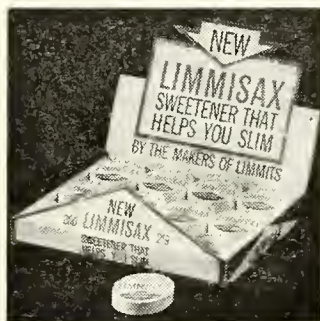
SUNDRIES

Nappy Reel.—Dalmas, Ltd., 215 Charles Street, Leicester, have added to their Small Change series of baby



products a nappy reel (gauze-covered Swedish raw materials impregnated with a bactericide). The reel is 18 ft. long and packed in polythene bag with resealable top.

Pre-sterilised Examination Gloves.—Ethicon, Ltd., Bankhead Avenue, Sight-hill, Edinburgh, 11, now offer Dispos-a-Glove examination gloves pre-sterilised by gamma irradiation. They are understood to cost one-third the price of disposable rubber gloves and save the costs of pre-sterilising and of sterilisation routines. The Dispos-a-Glove is claimed soft pliable, to allow maximum sensitivity and is being offered in four sizes to fit any hand. The gloves are individually wrapped (singly and in pairs) in peel-apart pouches to facilitate sterile handling.



DISPLAY PACKS FOR NEW PRODUCTS: Painules analgesic (E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd.); Plins chewable aspirin tablets (Evans Medical, Ltd.); and Limmisax sweetener (Universal Laboratories, Ltd.).

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, have discontinued the manufacture of Sterisil vaginal gel.

Distribution Change.—Thornton & Ross, Ltd., Linthwaite, Huddersfield, are now the distributors of Zermopac heating pads.

Now Tax-free.—Astra-Hewlett, Ltd., King George's Avenue, Watford, Herts, advise that their speciality Citanest is no longer subject to purchase tax.

Whitsun Holidays.—William Ransom & Son, Ltd., Hitchin, Herts, give notice that their works will be closed from 5.30 p.m. on May 15 until 9 a.m. on May 20.

Holiday Offer.—Sophistique, Ltd., Burton Road, Manchester, 20, are offering a two-waveband seven-transistor radio with every order for 6 doz. Top-note hair-lacquer spray-set aerosols (4 doz. refills count as 1 doz. aerosols).

Foot-exercise Sandals.—Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. John Street, London, E.C.1, report a conspicuous success with their foot-exercise sandals (see *C. & D.*, May 25, 1963, p. 569). In consequence the company are stepping up production.

A 1-litre Bottle.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that their speciality Triclorol syrup is being made available in a 1-litre bottle to wholesale and retail chemists for the dispensing of doctors' prescriptions.

Baby Foods in Twist-top Jars.—Heinz baby foods have been made available in twist-top jars fitted with special safety seal. The new range offers more profit to stockists. Makers are H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Harlesden, London, N.W.10.

Change of Distributor.—Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., announce that, from May 1, Anzora hair creams and after-shave lotion will be distributed by Anestan, Ltd., 6 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Scottish customers should order from Donald Macaulay, 22 King Street, Glasgow.

Bingo Prizes with Soft Drinks.—A free bingo card on every bottle of Robinsons new soft drinks links with a chance to win any of 7,000 prizes according to the lines that can be completed on the card. Top prize is a fifteen-day cruise; others include speed-boats, movie cameras, record players, transistor radios, electric shavers and kitchen equipment.

Direct to the Public.—CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, announce a change operative from May 1 in the marketing of their Entero-Vioform tablets (specific for the intestinal disorders of the traveller). From that date the 20-tablet and 100-tablet packs will no longer be available. Instead, the product will be issued in a carton of sixteen foil-packed tablets.

Tonic Nutrient.—Alertogen tonic nutrient, described as "a unique compound of protein, vitamin and mineral nutrients in a readily assimilable form," is a product of J. C. Murray & Co., 246 Clydesdale Street, New

Stevenston, Lanarks. Its constituents are dextrose monohydrate, soluble casein, yeast, calcium and sodium glycerophosphates and caffeine. Alertogen is available in 8-oz. and 16-oz. bottles.

Think of a Number.—Chanel, Ltd., 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, state



that their Cologne now available in refillable atomiser is Chanel No. 22 (not "2" as incorrectly given in this column recently).

Distribution Changes.—London Rubber Industries, Ltd., Hall Lane, Chingford, London, E.4, are taking over on May 1 the distribution to retail chemists and druggists of Marigold house gloves and baby pants in addition to their own Suregrip range. Their associate company (J. Allen Rubber Co., Ltd., Harbour Road, Lydney, Glos), will

be responsible for the distribution to all wholesale suppliers, and to retail outlets other than chemists of Suregrip and Marigold gloves and Marigold baby pants.

Deliveries Despite a Fire.—Rochdale Metal Products (Metal Products (Rochdale), Ltd.), Shawclough Works, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs, state that, despite a serious fire at their premises, they are endeavouring to maintain their usual delivery service. The fire started in the company's paint department, destroying most of the roof and damaging over £8,000 worth of stock. Suppliers have rallied round to help out the company, who state that, though production has been considerably slowed down, deliveries are now again being effected.

Bonus Offers

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex, Entero-Vioform tablets. Thirteen invoiced as twelve; twenty-seven invoiced as twenty-four (introductory offer).

EVANS MEDICAL, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24, Plins chewable aspirin tablets. Twelve invoiced as eleven (during an introductory period of six weeks).

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. Quickies. Five 1s. 9d. size free with every standard case of 5 doz. 1s. 9d. and 1 doz. 2s. 9d. sizes. Until April 30.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex. Glucodin and Farex. Twenty-four invoiced as twenty-one. Until May 16.

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15. Any size or variety of product in the company's range. Extra 10 per cent. on order valued at not less than £3 (excluding tax). Until May 30. In return for fourteen days display.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Retirement Presentation.—The directors and staff of Bengue & Co., Ltd., attended a farewell party given in honour of Miss R. E. Trimmer on April 17, to mark her retirement after forty-three year's service. A cheque from the company, and a gold wrist watch from the directors and staff were presented by the managing director (Mr. W. E. Page).

On Television.—The photographic laboratories of Glen of Alexandria and Scottish Colofoto were featured on Scottish Television on April 14 in the Scottish programme "Here and Now." A film, which ran for four minutes, showed the whole sequence of events from the collection of films in the customer's shop to the work being collected by the customer.

Staff Dinner.—The annual dinner and dance of the Romford staff of Maccarthys, Ltd., and their guests was held on April 4. Proposing "The Staff of the Company," Mr. A. R. Ritchie (chairman) thanked every member for his or her efforts in ensuring that the company was in its satisfactory position. Co-operation had been fully given even during the Arctic conditions experienced during the transfer to the new building, when heating problems had caused "an involuntary study of

the effect of cold and the reaction of people to exposure to low temperatures." He congratulated the two new directors (Messrs. R. W. Schilling and F. Booth), saying Mr. A. L. Slow (financial director) was absent studying American practice in pharmacy from both manufacturing and retailing aspects, especially in places where resale price maintenance was not in existence. Mr. D. J. Morl responded on behalf of the company. Earlier in the evening it was announced that Mrs. Ritchie had asked that the money normally subscribed by the staff for her bouquet should instead be donated to the Hutton Poplars London County Council residential school for deprived children.

Coaching for Athletes.—For the sixth year in succession, A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, makers of Ovaltine, sponsored the National Coaching Course for Young Athletes (held this year at Lilleshall Hall, Shropshire, March 27 to April 2).

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about

Diasana sugar for diabetics
Polyoestrol bandages



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Changing Patterns in Education

IN presenting this year's careers and educational number, we have had foremost in our minds the situation that pharmaceutical education is entering, not for the first time in recent years, a period of transformation. The granting of charters to the "technological universities" is imminent (and eagerly awaited by those institutions). Similar extension of autonomy may later be granted to the regional colleges.

When the report of the Committee on Higher Education (the "Robbins" committee) was published (see *C. & D.*, November 16, 1963, p. 529) we saw in the recommended university status for the Colleges of Advanced Technology a great opportunity for some rethinking on the content of pharmaceutical curricula. The way was open, we felt, for the institution by the new universities of broadly based degrees that would form a sound academic foundation for persons intending to enter general practice after qualification. Such degrees would carry "status" and, perhaps more important, would not preclude the student, as the diploma ordinarily does, from going on to post-graduate studies for higher qualifications. That the challenge is being accepted by the pharmaceutical departments most concerned in the "Robbins" changes—those at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol and Chelsea—has already become apparent. Despite the short time that has elapsed since publication of the report, all are well advanced with plans for their degrees.

The problems that face academic staffs and their advisers in formulating new syllabuses, and some of the diverse ways in which those problems are being overcome, are discussed in Mr. D. A. Norton's constructive contribution (p. 413). Mr. Norton writes with authority, for his own school (Bristol) is one of those most deeply involved. But not all of the new universities will necessarily reach similar conclusions. Each will find its own balance between "general" pharmaceutical education and specialisation, and it will devolve upon the Pharmaceutical Society to ensure that all the courses recognised for admission to the register do, in fact, produce that "pharmacist capable of entering any branch of the profession" which continues to be the ideal sought.

In this context it may not be out of place to repeat the concern of a participant at the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association's recent annual meeting that, after completing practical training in industry, she was being empowered to take charge of a retail pharmacy. Without being entirely happy that her suggestion that

training should be divided between retail, hospital and industry would stand up in practice, we believe there is certainly a case for a compulsory period to be spent in retail, where the candidate is confronted especially with the problems of legal compliance and personal responsibility. Pharmacists engaged in other branches of the profession not infrequently take "locum" appointments, particularly at week-ends, and on such occasions they may be without the support and advice of a more experienced colleague. It is therefore essential that they themselves should have had some experience of general practice upon which to draw.

In our 1963 careers number we introduced, for the guidance of the student who has no doubt as to his post-graduation employment, a list of the subjects offered by each pharmacy school for specialisation in the final year of degree courses. This year we have expanded that service by giving an indication of the special interests taken by certain schools in particular aspects of the courses, and of the facilities they provide for post-graduate studies. That information becomes all the more important to intending students now that all applications for admission to universities have to be made through the Universities Central Council on Admissions, since it is obviously desirable that the student should be able to choose wisely and at an earlier stage than before.

"Passed to You"

THE result of almost eleven months' deliberations by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society are given in its recent report (p. 426) on the resolutions passed at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May 1963. Two items in the new report were in fact matters referred back at that meeting because the Representatives were not satisfied with the comments submitted to them, so that they may be said to have been under consideration for about double that period. Nevertheless, a brief perusal of the present report reveals that the Council's comments take some of the situations no further. It is even stated that progress in a number of matters arising from the 1963 Branch Representatives' meeting has been held up pending the decision, recently taken, to rename the Public Services Committee the Practice Committee and to enlarge its functions. Even in the supposedly extended form in which it now appears the report will, we feel, cause many Branch Representatives to agree with the criticism made by Mr. W. M. Darling at the Council meeting on April 8 (*C. & D.*, April 18, p. 390) that the report was not full enough. As Mr. Darling pointed out, the report is the document by which members of the Society judge what the Council has done during the year. Not even the most thick-and-thin supporter of the Council, surely, can find much to enthuse over in the report, even though it seems to have been modified to meet the criticisms made at that Council meeting.

Our own impression from the 1963 Branch Representatives' meeting was of a sense of urgency among the membership that had not then permeated through to the Council (and still does not seem to have done so). Representatives' criticisms were directed at what may be described as the somewhat academic and leisurely approach by those in office when what members want is a virile assertion of the pharmacist's rightful rôle in the community. Members of Council must not expect that delays attributed to the belated formation of the Practice Committee will go through without comment. Prob-

lems such as those arising from the existence of the dispensing doctor in the National Health Service are vital to many pharmacists, especially those in rural areas. Leaving aside the aspect of N.P.U. involvement in the problem, if the Council felt the need is to minimise participation in N.H.S. dispensing by doctors in rural areas, it could surely have initiated action of some kind nearly a year ago, instead of awaiting the opinion of a subcommittee of the new Committee on General Practice. Nor should a demand from Branch Representatives for interim reports during November have been dismissed with the scant reply: "The Council did not feel they could usefully comment on this resolution."

Surely this is "public relations" at its worst!

Reading through the report one is struck by the number of matters which the Practice Committee or one of its subcommittees is being asked to deal with. If the report is to be regarded as accurately reflecting the Council's work during the past year, then members of the Council must not be surprised if they are asked what else the Council has been doing during the period, beyond waiting for the Practice Committee to get under way.

A Step Towards Fairer Treatment

THE Minister of Health ought not to be surprised if chemists are only lukewarm towards his announcement in Parliament on April 20 that contractors are to receive an additional £3 millions in total payment each year. When the full text of the Minister's answer is considered alongside the letter from Sir Bruce Fraser (p. 401) which reached Mallinson House about an hour before the Minister's statement, the £3 millions is seen to be a payment for "overheads" admitted to be proved by the consultants' report to be due to contractors. It has nothing to do with the claims that have been put in for increased remuneration, though the Minister publicly acknowledged that an increase was due in the net earnings of contractors. No indication has yet been given as to how far the Minister is prepared to come in meeting the claim, which amounts in all to £9 millions a year.

It will be noticed that Sir Bruce Fraser has again referred pointedly to "standard error," and his reference may indicate that the Contractors Committee has some still hard bargaining to conduct before the negotiations are taken through to a conclusion. In fact the cynical may see in the timing of the Minister's announcement a political manoeuvre related rather to the general situation than to that of the contractors themselves. The Minister's statement and Sir Bruce Fraser's letter are silent on the question of making the payments retrospective although the A.I.C. inquiry showed that chemists have been underpaid since 1961. However, a Commons questioner elicited from the Minister an assurance that he did not rule out retrospective payment. The £3 millions allocation may be welcomed as a step in the right direction, but not as excusing any further procrastination in meeting chemists' claims for remuneration at higher levels.

An Omission and the Issues it Raises

THE omission from the documents sent out to those eligible to vote in the Pharmaceutical Society's Council election of the usual envelope for the return of the voting papers [an error that has since, we believe, been rectified] is a more serious matter than at first appears.

While the envelope usually provided for sending back the voting paper is, as the Council statement (see p. 402) declares, a convenience and not an obligatory container, the voter is still required, if he uses any other envelope, to seal it and to write his name and address on the outside of the envelope, the purpose clearly being to check his right to vote against the register of members. If he does not do so the voting paper is void. It is more than likely that some members of the Society who were quick to vote failed to cause the envelope containing their votes to be distinguished from other correspondence. If so, and it was opened, another by-law requiring the voting papers, "duly transmitted under cover to the secretary," to be opened "by or in the presence of the scrutineers" would have been infringed. In any Council election the scrutineers undertake an onerous duty. This year they will have the added responsibility of dealing with the envelopes that are not "standard issue." Nobody will envy them their task.

There are also possibilities of abuse, though they may be of a hypothetical kind. Every year a high proportion of voting papers are not used, and it is theoretically possible for some of them to be obtained and sent in by a member who has already voted in his own right, or even by a non-member.

It appears that the circularisation of members was left to the printers of the forms. It is, of course, perfectly proper to put such work to a contractor, but surely it is elementary, and fully in consonance with the statutory duty of a pharmacist to "supervise" the dispensing of prescriptions by an employee, that a senior officer of the Pharmaceutical Society's staff should be in attendance to supervise the insertion of such important material in the envelopes that are sent out.

RECENT RESEARCH

PRINTING the different doses of a drug in larger type or in different colours on container labels has been found to increase the rate at which they could be accurately discriminated from each other. Reporting his findings in the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* [1964, 16, 213], Dr. E. C. Poulton, of the Medical Research Council's applied psychology research unit, Cambridge, explains that two different techniques for estimating discriminability have been experimentally employed there, viz., the sorting and searching. The subjects were groups of ten or twelve male undergraduates and the labels all measured 3 x 2 in. (being either the fronts of cartons containing six ampoules) or injection-bottle labels. The labels were classified into an "all different colours" series (with the doses printed in inks of distinctive colours); a "some different colours" series (in which "gr. 1" and "gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ " were both black, "gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ " and "gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ " both red and "gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ " light green). In an "all black" series the layout was somewhat different, the drug name and dose being printed together on a single line. For one experiment six label series were used, each bearing three doses. They were printed in (a) large red numerals, (b) large black numerals, (c) small, different colours, (d) medium-sized different colours, (e) large different colours and (f) on different coloured labels. Rates of discrimination were measured by the mean time taken to sort packs of labels, and to search for them among a matrix. Results showed that large numerals, printed in different colours, were reliably quicker to discriminate from each other than were large numerals printed in one colour. They were in fact discriminated as quickly as were complete labels printed in different colours. Other findings were that inscriptions may also be distinguished more rapidly either when printed in lettering larger than is often the practice, or when key differences are printed in contrasting hues. The author considers that suitable typographic changes of the kinds indicated could ease the task of finding a required medical preparation and might reduce mistakes.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at its monthly meeting in Dublin on April 14 co-opted Dr. William Edward Boles, M.P.S.I., Phoenix Hill, Islandbridge, Dublin, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Mr. F. J. Robinson. Proposing his co-option, MR. T. R. MILLER said that Dr. Boles was a member of a family widely concerned with pharmacy (see p. 406). Fortunately Dr. Boles had other members of his family capable of looking after his pharmacy during his absence on Council business, though Mr. Miller thought that the Council was being deprived of the services of a number of pharmacists of Dr. Boles' calibre because they were unable to devote their time to the work. In an effort to overcome that difficulty he suggested that Council meetings might be held at night, and that members might be reimbursed for the cost of providing qualified cover during absence from their pharmacies. MR. H. P. CORRIGAN formally seconded Dr. Boles' co-option, which was unanimously agreed to.

MR. J. P. O'DONNELL (vice-president) who occupied the chair in the absence through illness of the president (Mr. D. J. Kennelly), thought Mr. Miller's suggestions should be seriously considered. He was supported by Messrs. M. F. Walsh, R. J. Power and F. Loughman, who said that he had come to regard members as being "of the nature of philanthropists." "The average pharmacist does not fully realise what is involved in being on the Council. I think the treatment given to members has been on the niggardly side." MR. M. COSTELLO pointed out that the Irish Drug Association had been obliged to change its meetings from the afternoon to the night.

Advance Estimates in Future

A letter from the Department of Education enclosing a cheque for £11,000 as a grant-in-aid towards the College of Pharmacy for the year 1963-64 was received with satisfaction. The letter said that the Secretary of the Department had not had time to examine the accounts relating to outlay and that, should it be found necessary on examination to increase the amount, the appropriate adjustments would be made in the payment of the grant for the financial year 1964-65. MR. M. L. CASHMAN thought it would be more satisfactory if in future the Society submitted its required estimate in advance and endeavoured to obtain approval in principle from the Department, so that there would not be any danger of conflict arising out of the expenditure. The present system could lead to difficulties, and he would prefer a system whereby they could apply in advance for the full amount. THE REGISTRAR (MR. J. G. Coleman) explained that the present year was exceptional in that the work in respect of which they had been paid had not yet been completed. What Mr. Cashman was suggesting would be more easily accomplished in future years. MR. O'DONNELL said the Minister for Education and the Department deserved the thanks of the Council. Replying to MR. R. J. POWER, THE REGISTRAR said that the £11,000 was a combination of capital and annual outlay. He acknowledged the valuable assistance given by Mr. J. F. Dukes, the officer-in-charge of the department dealing with the grant. MR. CASHMAN supported. Mr. Dukes, he said, had analysed the Council's problems and shown great personal interest in them. It was unanimously agreed to convey the thanks of the Council to the Department and to state that they were deeply appreciative of Mr. Dukes's assistance.

Satisfaction was also expressed at a letter from Mr. P. Costelloe (Department of Agriculture) on the recent controversy arising out of a warble-fly eradication scheme in which pharmacists had not been invited to participate.

The letter, in reply to one from the registrar, said that, following the issue of a Press notice on August 24, 1963, representatives of the wholesale distributors of organophosphorus compounds had been invited to attend a conference on September 12, 1963. Purpose of that conference had been to co-ordinate publicity measures for the distribution of both products concerned, so as to ensure compliance with the Department's requirements as to labelling, packaging, instructions for use and recommended period of treatment. Neither the National Farmers' Association nor the veterinary profession had been represented at the conference. The letter went on:—

"The Department has, in the meantime, treated cattle on its own farms, and by arrangement, at a number of State-aided agricultural schools. The widespread eradication campaign organised in the period from September to December 1963, including the pilot eradication scheme in Inishowen, was, however, initiated and conducted entirely by voluntary bodies such as the N.F.A., *Muintir na Tire*, *Macra na Feirme* and local committees specially formed under the auspices of Creameries, including county committees of agriculture, etc. Demonstrations and technical advice were given by this Department where requested, by arrangement, but the supplies of dressing materials were in all cases made by the organisers of the various eradication projects. In the occasional instance where the question of obtaining supplies of dressing materials for local schemes was raised with the Department it was suggested that quotations should be sought from local pharmacists. The Department was not at any stage concerned with the actual arrangements for the supply of either dressing, and accordingly the necessity for consultations or discussions with your Society on the subject did not arise. In the circumstances the Department cannot accept that any official action taken in connection with the campaign against the warble-fly could be interpreted as militating against the interests of your Society or of any individual pharmacist, the importance of which are fully appreciated."

The letter from the registrar had protested at the exclusion of pharmacists from the conference mentioned at which it had been understood that representatives of the veterinary profession, the N.F.A. and manufacturers had been present. It stated that the subsequent publicity given to participants in the pilot scheme, and the supplying of the requisite drugs through non-pharmaceutical channels, had caused incalculable damage to pharmacists. Methods of distribution in the Inishowen region had been copied in other parts of the Republic, giving the impression among farmers that pharmacists had no interest in the scheme and that they had been officially by-passed by the Department. The letter had also suggested that the pharmaceutical profession should be consulted before the start of the 1964 campaign and, indeed, before the introduction of any scheme involving the supply of drugs or medicines to the farming community.

A Point That Went Home

MR. R. J. POWER described the Department's letter as "very satisfactory," indicating that the Department had accepted that pharmacists were vitally interested in the distribution of medicines and drugs to the farming community. The Council had succeeded in impressing on the Department that they were anxious to be consulted on future schemes. He added that the Department's point was reasonable that it was concerned not with the source of supply but with the scheme. MR. O'DONNELL said the letter had put the matter in proper perspective. He appealed to pharmaceutical chemists in the veterinary line to interest themselves actively in all local and national schemes and to co-operate in any such schemes at all levels, otherwise they might be by-passed again. MR. R. J. POWER said it should be remembered that pharmacists were not only distributors but experts in the handling of poisons, and should be represented at any discussions regarding their

handling and distribution. It was unanimously decided to write to the Department expressing thanks for the trouble taken in explaining the position.

At the outset of the meeting MR. O'DONNELL had expressed members' deep regret at the absence through illness of the president, and had wished him a speedy recovery. He had also extended best wishes to Mr. John Gleeson, who was recovering from a recent illness.

Licensing Urgently Needed

MR. COSTELLO reported that, at a recent meeting of the Health Council, he had raised the question of imported antibiotics and had asked if a manufacturing company needed to have a licence to import drugs and medicines. He had stressed the urgency of a system of ensuring that such products were suitably tested and shown to be up to the required standard. All the medical representatives on the Council had endorsed his views, and agreement had been reached that the matter should be investigated by the incoming Council immediately, and that it should be brought to the notice of the Department for Health. MR. R. J. SEMPLE said the situation once again drew attention to the need for a control laboratory in the Republic, which should stamp all products passed. It was agreed that the new member on the Health Council (Mr. R. J. Power) should continue to campaign to have the necessary controls introduced.

Arising out of the Practice of Pharmacy Committee report, MR. WALSH appealed to those who had not yet returned completed questionnaires to do so without delay. MR. MILLER said that the committee was pleased at the co-operation extended by the general body of members. The questionnaires had been sent to a random cross-section of pharmacists, and the replies received had been most informative. MR. O'DONNELL congratulated the Committee on its work.

Mr. O'Donnell accepted a portrait by Mr. Sean O'Sullivan of a past president (Mr. Michael Costello) for hanging in the College. Mr. Costello, he said, had throughout his professional career interested himself in the welfare of pharmacy, working his way through various committees until he had been honoured by membership of the Council and eventually by the highest honour, the presidency. From his earliest days his ability had brought him to the notice of those who governed pharmacy. During his years of office (1953-55) pharmacy had had to face a public inquisition. As president, Mr. Costello had borne the full brunt of that inquisition and had looked after the interests of pharmacists with ability. He was still giving useful service to pharmacy. He was a former president of the Irish Drug Association and had made a name for himself in international pharmacy by his contributions at F.I.P. conferences.

Drawing attention to the blue-print of a seven-year scheme drawn up by the National Farmers' Association and submitted to the *Taoiseach*, MR. R. J. POWER thought it was time pharmacists drew up such a scheme. MR. MILLER said that the N.F.A. was "on the ball," but pharmacists should be clear in their own minds what they wanted from the Government. The I.D.A. should be asked to submit a report on the proposed scheme. MR. COSTELLO said the I.D.A. was completing a preliminary survey of the position, and that it would be available for the next Council meeting.

MR. R. J. POWER suggested that the Council should ask the Department to see that the new central sterile units being installed in voluntary hospitals were supervised by pharmacists, and the Council decided to call a meeting of representatives of the Hospital Pharmacists' Association and other interested bodies.

THE REGISTRAR reported on the deaths of Patrick Joseph Salmon, M.P.S.I.; Thomas Francis Higgins, L.P.S.I.; John Hannon, L.P.S.I., and Honora Harrison, L.P.S.I. MR. MILLER said Mr. Salmon had been one of the progressive

younger pharmacists who had the interests of the profession much at heart. Those who had attended the meeting between Council members and young pharmacists recently could not fail to have been impressed with Mr. Salmon's constructive ideas. MR. O'DONNELL associated himself with the remarks.

Grants totalling £161 were passed for payment at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund. Applause greeted the announcement by THE REGISTRAR that he had received a cheque for £1,300—the largest single contribution ever made to the Fund—from the Benevolent Fund Dance Committee, proceeds of the annual (and silver jubilee) dance. THE ACTING PRESIDENT, proposing a vote of thanks to the Committee, described their achievement as "fantastic." The work put into its organisation must have been enormous, but the result had been exceptionally rewarding. MR. G. C. O'NEILL, speaking as first chairman of the Fund Committee, associated himself with the president's remarks.

(To be concluded)

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

HOSPITAL pharmacists are to be invited to meet the president and members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland for informal discussions. That was decided at the Council's monthly meeting held in Belfast on April 16. The matter had been raised by MR. H. W. GAMBLE, who said there was a feeling among some hospital pharmacists that they were apart from the Society. "Some are of the opinion they are out in the cold and a meeting with the president would help to make them 'one of us'."

Thinking Ahead

The Council decided to set up a five-man committee (the president and Messrs. Boyd, Kerr, Davidson and D. Moore), with powers to co-opt, to consider the future of pharmacy in Northern Ireland. MR. W. H. BOYD felt there should be some kind of guiding body to "think ahead." A subcommittee might be formed, he said, to discuss some preliminary thoughts on the matter. A lecture given recently in Belfast by Mr. W. K. Fitch (public relations officer, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) was praised by members of the Council. MR. GORMAN reported that he had approached Mr. Fitch for a summary of the lecture. If that were received it would be distributed to members.

It was reported that formal notice of appeal had been lodged against the valuation of the Council's premises.

Before the start of business THE PRESIDENT noted with regret the death of Professor E. B. C. Mayrs, M.D., a former Queen's University representative on the Council. Members observed one minute's silence as a mark of respect.

The Council agreed to send its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rankin, who recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Present at the Council meeting were the president (Mr. N. C. Cooper) in the chair, Messrs. A. T. Hardy, R. M. Watson, W. H. Boyd, H. G. Campbell, R. J. Davidson, W. Donaldson, W. P. Ewart, J. Gordon, W. T. Hunter, J. Kerr, G. E. McIlhagger, D. Moore, F. R. Moore, J. Paul, Walter C. Tate, A. Templeton, H. W. Gamble and Dr. R. G. R. Bacon. Apologies for absence were received from Professor O. L. Wade and Mr. B. Flatley.

THE SECRETARY (Mr. W. Gorman) read a letter from the American Pharmaceutical Association inviting representatives of the Society to attend its annual meeting in New York in August. The Council decided that it was not possible for anyone to make the trip.

The Place of the "New Universities" in Pharmaceutical Education

How they are rising to their expected new responsibilities

D. A. NORTON (Head of the School of Pharmacy, Bristol College of Science and Technology)

MORE than at any time during the past twenty-five years these are times of radical change in pharmaceutical education.

In the schools of pharmacy of the Colleges of Advanced Technology, now upon the threshold of receiving university charters, much time and thought has been devoted to planning the internal degree courses that will replace existing courses examined on an external basis. The impending change has involved close appraisal of the problems associated with current courses and the criticisms levelled against them by educationalists and practising pharmacists alike.

Diverse Activities

Scrutiny of existing forms of pharmaceutical education shows that the variety of outlets offered by pharmacy imposes difficulties in providing a basic qualification that will equip the recipient for immediate responsibility in all of such diverse activities as retail practice, hospital pharmacy and the many branches of industry. On the one hand the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying course, with its strong orientation towards general practice, has proved to be somewhat of a "dead end" for the man who develops, during his academic career or later, an ambition to move into other spheres. Pharmacy degrees, on the other hand, have often tended towards over-specialisation in one or more of the pharmaceutical sciences to the detriment of a broader and more fundamental understanding of pharmacy as a whole. Traditionally, non-university courses in pharmacy have been condemned as "narrow" and too biased towards manipulative techniques, yet closer investigation reveals that university courses, particularly where there has been over-emphasis on specialisation, have been equally narrow in approach and have not fulfilled concepts of true liberality in university education. Added to those factors has been the long-standing preference of headmasters and headmistresses for the "pure" sciences when guiding their most capable students towards further education. The result has been that the most able of grammar-school students have not been recruited into pharmacy, and all too often selection of pharmacy as a career has been second best to medicine, dentistry or veterinary

science, or to some other chemical or biological discipline, if the candidate has failed to make the grade in university selection.

The immediate problems facing the "new university" schools of pharmacy may therefore be summarised as follows. First, they must attract able students by making adequate and accurate information about pharmacy available to the schools of the country. Already a considerable amount of pioneer work has been done in that direction by arranging within the colleges conferences of headmasters, headmistresses and others charged with careers guidance duties, and by sending senior staff to address careers conferences organised by the schools or other educational authorities in the area.

Secondly, the colleges must provide degree courses that "have their feet on the ground" by being wide enough to provide a truly sound scientific and educational basis while at the same time avoiding superficiality of treatment, which might prejudice the foundation on which to build for future specialisation for the 10-15 per cent. of students expected to specialise.

Post-graduate Training

Thirdly, the colleges must persuade prospective employers to abandon the notion, if held, that the pharmacy graduate is a complete product, fully trained and ready to assume immediate responsibility in pharmaceutical practice. The new graduate is anything but a complete product, and the growing importance of post-graduate training, as opposed to the older concepts of pre-registration training, cannot be over-emphasised. It is unfortunate that the current situation of supply and demand in qualified pharmaceutical man-power allows attainment of positions of undue responsibility to be reached too soon after graduation, and all facets of pharmacy should be prepared to make individual investments in providing adequate training facilities for new graduates without prospects, perhaps, of any immediate returns.

The Colleges of Advanced Technology have always maintained close links with the industrial and professional outlets for their products, and that experience may be usefully applied in guiding students towards practical training after graduation and in the wise employment of their vacations.

In considering possible solutions to these problems some recommendations of the Committee on Higher Education (the "Robbins Committee") are particularly significant. For example, the Committee did not favour general lengthening of first degree courses or the development of a high proportion of specialisation within them. It was considered that specialisation is more appropriately tackled in post-graduate study for those students showing both the special aptitude and the desire for it. Many persons concerned with the planning of new curricula at the present time agree with that view, and consider that specialisation within a first degree course is unrealistic and unaligned to the real needs of pharmacy. However, for those students able and wishing to pursue studies beyond first degree level, there should be adequate facilities for progress to Master degrees, through the medium either of formal study or of research and, for the most capable, the facility to proceed to a first doctorate.

The nature of the first degree course, therefore, becomes all-important. It must necessarily be firmly based upon sound scientific principles within the disciplines of chemistry, biochemistry and the human and pharmaceutical biological sciences. There must be greater realisation of the relationship between those sciences and a departure from the over-compartmentalised treatment of knowledge inherent in earlier pharmacy courses. At the same time the scientific and technological studies must be supported by a wise selection of humanitarian subjects, and in that respect the student should be allowed wide choice. For the pharmacist, knowledge of the social services and an awareness of his own place in society are important.

Specialisation

By the end of the second year most students will have formed some idea of the paths they would like to follow initially in their post-graduate career, and it should be possible in the third year to allow them to orientate their studies in a particular direction without prejudicing the general content necessary for statutory registration.

The more able 10-15 per cent. already quoted may have reasonably firm ideas about future specialisation and will receive adequate guidance

from their tutors. The majority will, it is expected, align themselves to a more general approach, and will reinforce their third-year pharmaceuticals, pharmacology and medicinal chemistry with more practical aspects of pharmacy.

In the design of courses the new universities may be expected to show individuality, but all will want to retain flexibility and to avoid undue restrictions, often imposed by ordinances and regulations, which have hampered their counterparts in some of the established universities.

Will the new universities meet the

educational challenges offered to them? The writer believes that they will, for on their side are the advantage and stimulus of change, the vigour of new thought and, in many cases, the prospect of new sites and buildings to encourage fresh starts. The great challenge to schools of pharmacy in the new universities is that they should acknowledge pharmacy to be an all-embracing activity, on the one hand employing a wide scientific knowledge, and on the other extending to frank commercialism. The objectives of pharmaceutical education should be to fit the new graduate without incongruity

into any of the situations he may meet as a pharmacist, to inculcate consciousness of the ethical standards to be met, to stimulate him to contribute to, as well as to take from, his professional calling, and above all to develop his responsibility for citizenship. Unique opportunities are presented to the new universities to develop an educational system unsurpassed by anything that has been experienced up to the present.

With the passing of time the quality of their graduates will prove whether the opportunities have been used wisely and well.

Ready for a Degree at Bradford

A new department equipped for the future

IN common with other colleges of advanced technology, Bradford Institute of Technology is keenly awaiting the day when university status gives it the power to award its own degrees, as was recommended in the Robbins report on Higher Education.

Certainly the pharmacy department, housed on seven floors in the west-facing Richmond wing of the Institute's new building, is well equipped, both in staff and accommodation, for the new venture. At present more than half the department's 215 undergraduates are preparing for the London University B.Pharm. degree, the rest being instructed for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination. It is hoped that students entering their first year in the coming session will be able to read for a degree of the new university, and broad outlines for the shape and content of the courses have already been worked out. The general degree, with honours, planned by the head of the department (Dr. J. M. Rowson)

is a "Ph.C. plus," with a syllabus designed to equip the student for the general practice of pharmacy whether in the retail, hospital or the industrial sphere. There will also be a "special" degree in order to fulfil the duty of the C.A.T.'s to industry. The "special" degree, though still producing a graduate eligible for registration as a pharmacist, will enable the student to specialise in one subject in his third year—though pharmaceuticals would be a compulsory subsidiary. A proportion of the students obtaining special degrees will continue within the College to carry out research to obtain Ph.D.

Dr. Rowson feels that there is also a need for new courses of study to take graduates beyond the basic degree level. He envisages full-time courses of one calendar year each in such fields as toxicology and analytical control, leading to a Master degree. Those courses might also be open to diploma students who had qualified by way of the three-year course. When the new

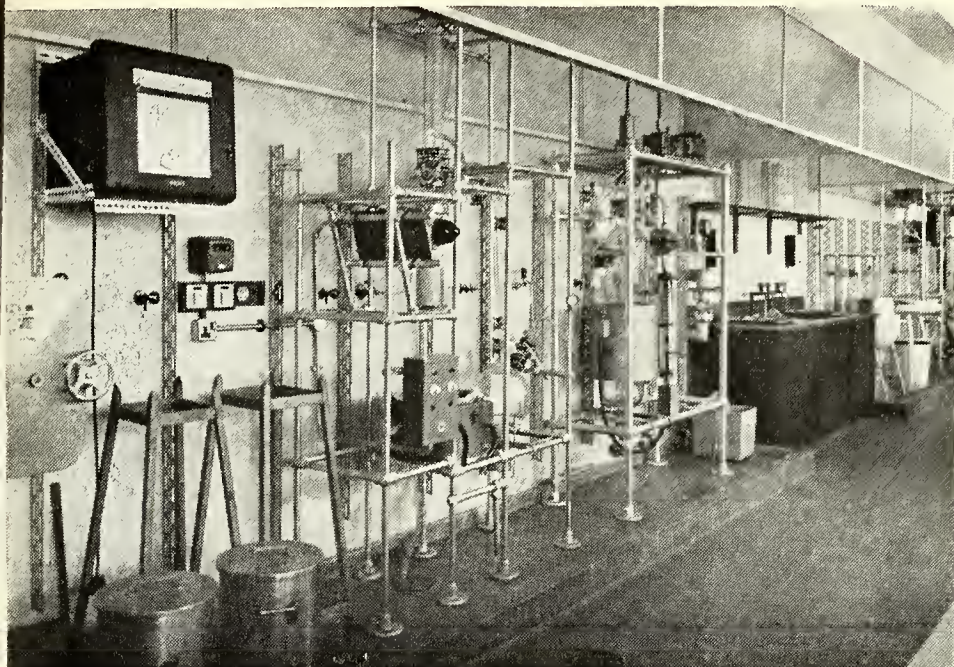
university is fully operational, the department is expected to take ninety undergraduates each year, and to have up to 100 engaged on post-graduate studies. The academic staff needed for those purposes will total about fifty.

When Bradford Institute of Technology was created in 1957, as one of the colleges of advanced technology, all work lower than honours degree level was left behind with its parent, Bradford technical college, whose building the Institute then occupied. A new building had already been planned for the technical college before the Institute was established, and the Institute moved to it in 1963. It now has a complement of about 1,500 students.

The pharmacy department occupies accommodation on the fourth to tenth floors of the new building. From its large windows there is an extensive view over the city. The department's total floor area of about 52,000 sq. ft. makes it one of the largest in Great Britain. Much forethought was devoted



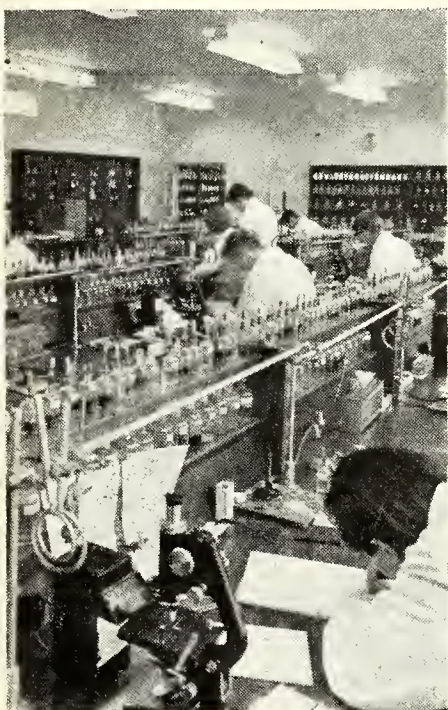
One of the advanced physical-chemical laboratories in which students learn the use of instruments.



A small part of the industrial pharmacy laboratory.



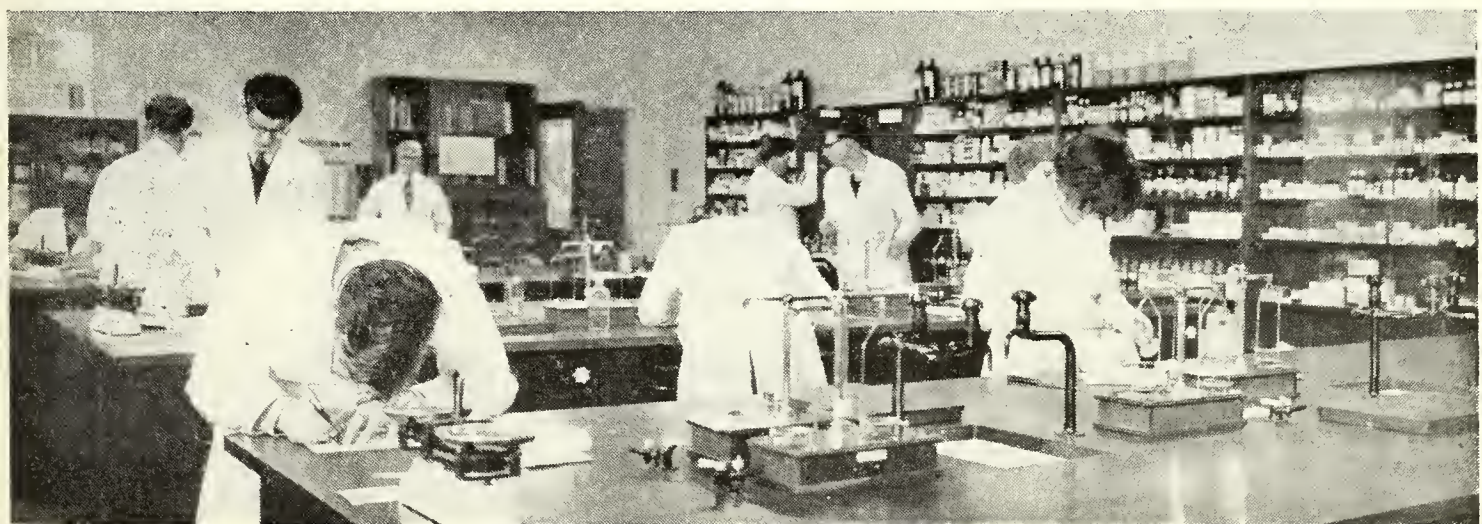
Pharmacology laboratory.



"Traditional pharmacognosy."



Display cases in the museum containing drug specimens and items of historical interest.



Third year dispensing laboratory. Shelves in the background hold stocks of "ethical" proprietaries.

to ensuring that the best possible use was made of the available space. For each section detailed plans were drawn up by the section heads in consultation with city architects. As a result the accommodation and services have all a practical character. The department was originally expected to take seventy-two students in each year, and the teaching laboratories and lecture theatres are designed for fractions of that number (most laboratories have places for thirty-six students). All the teaching laboratories are provided with adjoining preparation rooms.

Section Facilities

In one subject, pharmacognosy, teaching has advanced far from the subject remembered by those who qualified a few years ago, and the electronic apparatus with which the department is equipped is as modern as in any other section. "Traditional" pharmacognosy accounts for little over 60 per cent. of the present syllabus in the subject and only 25 per cent. in that for the new university's degree. The subject now embraces phytochemistry (involving all aspects of chromatography), plant protection studies, the actions of herbicides, and photography. The section's highly automated research laboratory is supplemented by two advanced laboratories for honours degree students, one equipped with tracing desks, microprojectors and electrophoresis apparatus. A photographic darkroom, equipped with 35-mm. and plate cameras, enlargers, drying cabinet and photomicrography apparatus, is available to degree students in their third year. Its use will in due course be extended to all taking the new university degree. A museum and herbarium house both specimen drugs and pharmaceutical relics.

On the seventh and eighth floors of the building are the pharmaceutical laboratories. In one large room devoted to industrial pharmacy students may carry out most of the operations they have been introduced to in the theory classes. The wide range of apparatus is, of course, principally of small-scale manufacturing type. It includes mixers, clarifier, centrifuges, mills, tableting machines and fermentation apparatus (small batches of penicillin have been prepared). Powder-comminuting machinery is housed separately, and a fully equipped workshop serves the laboratory.

An aseptic laboratory includes a sterile area into which is fed filtered air, and that and a separate microbiology laboratory are served by a media kitchen equipped with a high-speed, high-vacuum autoclave for sterilising both media and equipment. Each course-year has its own dispensing-practice laboratory, and the one used by third-year Ph.C. students includes

a large section devoted to the dispensing of proprietary preparations, a part of the course considered to enable the theory obtained in forensic pharmacy to be practically applied. An advanced pharmaceuticals laboratory is used by degree students for the study of such physical problems as surface chemistry and stability.

The chemistry section also has two teaching laboratories, each accommodating thirty-six students. Their benches are equipped with metal frameworks for supporting analytical apparatus, and between the two laboratories is a room housing twenty direct-reading balances, which speed up weighing so much that they are able to be used by other laboratories also. Other accommodation includes an organic preparations room for third-year degree students, two physical-chemistry laboratories and an advanced laboratory in which infra-red and ultra-violet analyses, etc., can be carried out. A radioactive materials laboratory is shared by both chemistry and pharmaceuticals classes until all such work comes to be housed in a nuclear-science block to be built for the whole Institute.

There are separate laboratories for (a) physiology and biochemistry, and (b) pharmacology, in the latter a kymograph to each of the thirty-six

students. An advanced laboratory is equipped for mammalian demonstrations. Tracings obtained in it are photographed for inclusion in students' practical books. The laboratory, and certain pharmacognosy laboratories, are wired to allow the use of closed-circuit television.

Research Floor

The ninth floor is given over to research, plus a second darkroom. On the roof of the building are animal houses and greenhouses. The department has use of several Institute lecture rooms and theatres, including a penthouse seating 170. Course tutors have their own rooms. Twenty other rooms accommodate a staff of forty.

Though the Institute has so recently moved, it is already outgrowing its home, and a transfer to a 200-acre site about four miles from the city is being planned. Meanwhile the remaining phases of expansion in the present buildings are proceeding. The students' union, for example, housing large and small assembly hall and a refectory, is about to be opened. At present the halls of residence accommodate about 450 students.

Thus whatever the student's academic, social or personal needs, he will find that no effort has been spared to cater for them at Bradford.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS

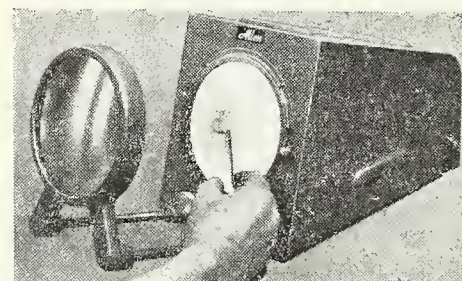
Ovens.—The new range of hot air ovens introduced by Jacob, White & Co., Ltd., 324 Upper Street, Islington, London, N.1, comprises six standard sizes, ranging from 12 x 12 x 12 in. to 24 x 36 x 24 in. Constructed either from sheet steel throughout or with stainless steel interior, lagged with glass wool. The ovens are fitted with black heat elements, controlled by adjustable thermostat up to 200° C. with a differential of 2° C. and can be supplied complete with fan circulation.

Powder Blender.—Constructors, Ltd., 15 Soho Square, London, W.1, have produced a versatile powder blender for small batches of material in the



laboratory. The Apex model 165Z powder blender drive unit rotates two mixer shells simultaneously or may be used with a single shell only. Three sizes of mixer shell have capacities of 0.7, 1.25 and 2.4 litres respectively, and the shells are manufactured in Perspex or stainless steel. As an optional feature for greater versatility the drive is also available with variable speed.

Ampoule Viewer.—The presence of minute particles of foreign matter such as dust or fibres in the contents of solutions are quickly and easily detected with the Allen ampoule viewer manufactured by P. W. Allen & Co., 253 Liverpool Road, London, N.1. The viewer is essentially a large-area polariscope fitted with a low-power (X2) magnifier. The ampoule or beaker containing the solution under test is held between the two 5 in. diameter polarising



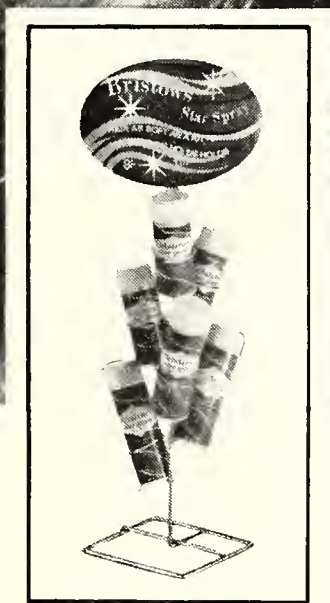
filters, one of which is mounted on the front of a lamp housing containing a 100-watt lamp and diffusing screen, and the other immediately behind the magnifying lens, which is held on supports approximately 7 in. forward of the back filter. Any foreign matter shows up vividly and brightly against a dark background. The lens has a large depth of focus and gives no distortion over the whole 5-in. circle, so the positioning of the test liquid is not critical. The lens is optically corrected for binocular viewing and the viewer may be used for long periods without strain or discomfort to the user of the instrument.



YOUR KEYS TO BRAND LEADER PROFITS

Big market—Big margins **BIG SELLERS**

Your key to repeat
hair spray sales



The hair spray market is expanding rapidly—and Bristow's sales are booming because shoppers *know* that Star Spray is a top quality product. They trust the famous Bristow brand. See for yourself. A unique self-service dispenser has been developed exclusively for Bristow's Star Spray. Fill it, show it—and see how fast it empties. With Bristow's Star Spray demand takes care of the sales—and high margins look after your profits!

Concentrate on Beecham Brands—your keys to bigger profits

new

Maxelle 32

a brand new idea

to bring

Look a new woman in 32 days



Maxelle 32
FROM SWEDEN

It's easier than you think to get a fresh, clear complexion—the basis of all beauty. Give your skin Maxelle 32 and you'll look a new woman in 32 days! The first, beauty treatment with CO₂.

In only 32 days your skin can be fresher, softer, younger, lovelier. From the land of beautiful women, Pierre Robert, Sweden's greatest cosmetician, brings you Maxelle 32—the world's first treatment to contain CO₂.

The importance of CO₂ in keeping skin youthful has long been known by Continental scientists and cosmeticians. But the problem of making a beauty product containing this essential element has, until now, remained unsolved.

Your skin already contains Carbon-dioxide in its water retaining barrier, which is one of those stages through which skin cells pass on their way to the surface. Normal, healthy skin maintains its correct acid balance and CO₂ content to give it a natural capacity for the continuous formation of new cells. The CO₂ in Maxelle 32 slows down the ageing process by protecting the newly formed cells and retaining their natural moisture. After 32 days the old skin cells come away naturally, exposing the fresh, young skin beneath. CO₂ helps keep your skin young by preserving its natural moisture. It maintains the correct healthy acid

mantle which acts as a buffer against skin disorders. Its effect is soothing and stabilising.

If your skin is tired, colourless or rough, Maxelle 32 will renew its suppleness. Even after only a few days your skin begins to feel softer and smoother as it benefits from the CO₂ and the special ingredients which assist healthy cell formation and slow down the ageing process. There is a Maxelle 32 product made to suit every type of skin for every hour of the day. But remember, if you skin is to show an amazing improvement after just one month of treatment, you MUST use Maxelle 32 faithfully every day.

Maxelle 32 N with CO₂

For dry and normal skin. A rich, milky-perfumed night cream. Fully absorbed and recommended for all skins except the very greasy. Also excellent day protective for very dry skin. Price 12/6 and 19/6.

Maxelle 32 D with CO₂

For dry or normal skin. Ideal day cream to use as a colourless foundation or under tinted make-up. Provides natural moisture content and stimulates healthy new cell growth during all your waking hours. Contains vitamins A, E & F. Price 12/6 and 19/6.

Maxelle 32 A with CO₂
For the relaxed skin. A highly efficient cream with anti-aging properties. Noticeably tightens up relaxed and enlarged pores on all skin types and gives skin that skin look's firm and taut. Price 12/6 and 19/6.

Maxelle 32 Skin Lotion with CO₂
For very greasy, spotty and sensitive skins. Absolutely non-oily lotion, unperfumed, antiseptic and drying. Used daily soothes and regulates the excess oil output of greasy skin. Also recommended for any woman whose skin will not tolerate fatty cream. Price 8/6.

A LOVELY SKIN NEEDS TREATMENT EVERY DAY... WITH



A BRILLIANT NEW COSMETIC FIRST

Maxelle 32 is a complete range of youth-giving skin treatment cream preparations which contain CO₂—the skin's own fountain of life. These unique preparations are brought to you from Sweden by Concorde Perfumery & Cosmetics Ltd.

The importance of CO₂ in keeping skin youthful has long been known by Continental cosmeticians but the problem of making a beauty product containing this essential element has until now remained unsolved. Now Pierre Robert, Sweden's greatest cosmetician, introduces Maxelle 32, the world's first beauty product with CO₂.

A BRILLIANT PROVEN ADVERTISING THEME

Advertising for Maxelle 32 is not only striking and original, it is a theme whose success has been overwhelmingly proved in Scandinavia. Through this advertising campaign the story of Maxelle 32 with CO₂ will quickly become a topic of conversation here in Britain wherever women discuss beauty treatment. This means sales for you.

These Maxelle 32 Advertisements will appear in full-page size in the following magazines:

HARPER'S BAZAAR • QUEEN • VOGUE • WOMAN & BEAUTY
CHESHIRE LIFE • LANCASHIRE LIFE
YORKSHIRE LIFE ILLUSTRATED • SCOTTISH FIELD
Also in the **SUNDAY TIMES** and **SUNDAY EXPRESS**

Ma
CONCORDE PERFU
94 RICKMANSWOF

from Sweden a beauty treatment you profit

A BONUS THAT IS OUT OF THIS WORLD

Special introductory parcels of Maxelle 32 containing a selection of all products in the range, carry bonus terms that show you a fantastic profit margin. You will certainly want to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity. Concorde representatives will be bringing you full details.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY

Maxelle 32 offers you a product display showcard for on your counter or in your window. Also available card without base. It links your store effectively in the national press advertising.

e 32

Y & COSMETICS LTD

AD, WATFORD, HERTS



A FULL PRODUCT RANGE

Maxelle 32 N with CO₂—For dry and normal skin: A rich, mildly perfumed night cream. Easily absorbed and recommended for all skins except the very greasy. Also excellent day protective for very dry skin. Price 12/6 and 19/6.

Maxelle 32 D with CO₂—For dry or normal skin: Ideal day cream to use as a colourless foundation or under tinted make-up. Protects natural moisture content as it stimulates healthy new cell growth during all your waking hours. Contains vitamins A, E and F. Price 12/6 and 19/6.

Maxelle 32 A with CO₂—For relaxed skin: A highly efficient cream, with remarkable astringent properties. Noticeably tightens up relaxed and enlarged pores on areas like the nose and chin, so that skin looks finer and firmer. Price 12/6 and 19/6.

Maxelle 32 Skin Lotion with CO₂—For greasy and sensitive skin: For the very greasy, spotty and sensitive skin. Absolutely non-oily, unperfumed, antiseptic and drying. Used daily, soon regulates the excessive oil output of greasy teenage skin. Also recommended for any woman whose skin will not tolerate fatty creams. Price 8/6.

DENTISTS ARE AN AWFULLY CAUTIOUS BREED

Dentists very seldom pay spontaneous tribute to a new product. But would you like to hear what dentists have said about the new Ronson Electric Toothbrush?

"I am most impressed with the improvement in cleaning for each member of my family."

"For the first time in his young life (11 years) my son enjoys cleaning his teeth."

(Commenting on a woman patient who has been using the Ronson for three and a half months:)

"...the result is quite fantastic. I would not have thought it possible for the gum condition of a woman of 45 to improve to this incredible extent."

"An excellent aid to dental hygiene which I am recommending to my patients."

"...believe it or not, I have managed to produce stippling on my 56-year-old gums."

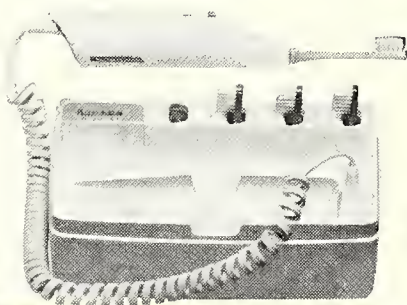
Other points the dentists approve: 1. The Ronson comes with four detachable, different coloured heads. Thus, the six-guinea price covers a whole family. Over the years this would only work out at a few shillings a head.

2. No plug-in problems. The Ronson works from batteries, so it doesn't matter if there is no electric point in the bathroom. It is absolutely safe, and so easy to use, it may be given to the smallest child.

New Advertising

We at Ronson are realists. We know the British public are not always concerned with dental hygiene. We believe this calls for one of the strongest, most unforgettable advertising campaigns ever created. And we believe we have found it.

Soon It's coming soon. Very soon. A new campaign that will truly show the green light for the Ronson Electric Toothbrush. Wait for it.



RONSON
ELECTRICS

ELECTRIC TOOTHBRUSH
£6.6.0

Pharmaceutical Education in Brighton 1910-56

Backcloth to the town's new pharmacy department described on page 418

E. R. PARKEN, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S. (senior lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry)

THE Technical College, Brighton, was one of many such institutions set up in the larger towns of Britain towards the end of the nineteenth century. A movement arose at that time to provide further education for apprentices and young assistants in the sciences underlying their trades and professions, so that they could undertake higher responsibilities. The trend was encouraged by the Technical Instruction Act, 1892.

Opening in 1898

Foundation stone for the central portion of the Brighton College in Richmond Terrace was laid by the then mayor of Brighton in October 1895. The official opening came in January 1898. Courses were provided in engineering, chemistry and building and in other subjects suitable for the various local trades and industries. Comparatively few courses included botany or pharmaceutical subjects and apprentices in pharmacy were usually able to gain a knowledge of chemistry and possibly physics only by joining in the general classes leading to the Intermediate examination (external) of the University of London, a necessary stage towards gaining a degree in science. Classes in botany and geology were, however, started quite early in Brighton's educational advance, and they proved a step towards the development of a course in pharmacy and dispensing, inaugurated in 1911. Probably the course was run mainly for the benefit of students intending to sit for the Assistants' examination of the Society of Apothecaries. Classes were held on one evening a week under a Mr. C. Blamey.

Little is recorded of that period, but in the 1915-16 session a materia medica course of one hour per week was given by Mr. H. Edmonds, who was then in charge of the botany and geology section. One of the early brochures provides evidence of successes in the Apothecaries Hall Assistants' examinations in 1906, 1909 and 1910 and in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1904, 1909 and 1910 (one success at each examination). From 1913 to 1919 there seems to have been a fair list of Apothecaries Assistant successes, but no mention of any more Chemist and Druggist passes.

The conclusion of the 1914-18 war, and the subsequent demobilisation of the Forces, presented the Pharmaceutical Society with the problem of providing throughout the country suitable

centres for training the large numbers of aspiring pharmacists. The obvious centres were the existing technical colleges, if they could be interested in the subject. Of the limited number approached, Brighton was one of the first to gain recognition.

Practically all the establishments for a full-time study of pharmaceutical subjects were private schools, giving courses of three months' duration to fit in with the four dates of the examinations held in London and Edinburgh.

Apparently from early in 1919 until September of that year negotiations between the Brighton Education Authority and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain over terms of recognition as a training school went on more or less continuously. From the recorded "Proceedings of the Municipal Technical College, Branch subcommittee" it appears to have been agreed that a well qualified lecturer in pharmacy should be appointed, that the chemical laboratory should be put into proper order, that a supply of necessary apparatus and equipment for pharmaceutical purposes should be provided, and that the Society should arrange to send about thirty ex-Service men for a nine-months' course. The principal was authorised at that meeting to requisition for a supply of apparatus, drugs, etc., at a cost not exceeding £250.

First Lecturer

In mid-October the applicants for lectureship were interviewed, and Mr. H. B. Mackie, Ph.C., was appointed (for a period of one year in the first instance, the question of salary to be then reconsidered in connection with the establishment of a permanent pharmaceutical department). At the same meeting a letter from the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy, nominating certain members for an advisory committee in connection with the pharmaceutical course, was read and approved.

In the calendar of the courses held at the Municipal Technical College, session 1919-20, a pharmacy course is listed under the section dealing with chemistry.

Presumably Mr. Mackie took up his duties soon after his appointment in mid-October, for in November there were rearrangements of the work of the natural science department to meet the requirements of the students in the pharmacy course. Early in December an official visit of inspection was made by Major Peck on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society. Things seem then

to have been in a pretty poor state, calling for much cleaning, redecoration, repairs to fittings, better lighting and extra assistants on the chemistry side. The principal seems to have taken advantage of the rather adverse report to urge the need for chemical balances and apparatus and to call for a large expenditure to put things into a fit state.

Early Days

Talking of those early days Mr. Mackie would sometimes mention that he was probably the only employee of the Brighton Education Authority who was given a blank cheque to go to London and bring back the apparatus, in the quantity he regarded as essential, for carrying on the course. Without doubt Mr. Mackie kept up the pressure for better accommodation, and the high degree of success shown in the department's pass list helped his cause. Early in 1921 larger space was consequently allocated to the department, and a dispensary was provided that was adapted to take twenty-four students at a time. In December 1921 the new pharmacy laboratory was opened in the presence of Sir William Glynn-Jones (secretary and registrar of Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. Edmund White (chairman of its Educational Council) and other members of the Society. Mr. Edmund White expressed himself as being favourably impressed with the laboratory, equipment and work of the College. He offered to provide for the foundation of an annual silver medal and book prize. The medal has been known ever since as the Edmund White medal and is regarded as the blue riband of pharmacy amongst Brighton-trained students. A year or two later it also carried with it a free place of study for the Pharmaceutical Chemist diploma. That continued to be the rule until new regulations separated the diploma into two distinct courses of study, so that a candidate could proceed direct to the Ph.C. diploma without first qualifying as a chemist and druggist.

With the start of the 1922-23 session pharmacy was officially made an independent department. During that session was inaugurated what became an annual event held every May until 1939—a practical examination based on the actual Qualifying examination. The examiners were chosen from the members of the Advisory Committee (Messrs. R. A. Cripps, Ph.C., F.I.C., and Edgar Jones, Ph.C., for pharmaceutical chemistry, and Mr. John Plowright, Ph.C., for dispensing). The prac-

tical pharmaceutical chemistry session was popular, especially as Mr. Edgar Jones, during his invigilation, invariably provided a supply of ice cream to refresh the candidates and any members of staff who might be assisting.

More silver medals and book prizes were by now provided by the Brighton and Hove, East Sussex, Hastings and Eastbourne Associations of Pharmacy, and in June 1923 the Cripps exhibition, open to apprentices and assistants in Hampshire, Sussex, Kent and Surrey was founded.

Modification in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination regulations in 1920 permitted the examination to be taken in two stages, Part I being chemistry, physics and botany, and Part II comprising pharmacy, materia medica and forensic pharmacy. A "refer" in one subject in either part was also possible.

By December 1924 sixty out of eighty ex-Service students trained had successfully completed the course; six had obtained partial qualification, and the others had terminated training owing to ill health. Materia medica was now moved into a larger room and by the next session was equipped with wall cases for display of specimens, shelves for boxes of specimens handled by students, and benches suitable for microscopic work or for use as a lecture room.

In 1925 the University of London decided to institute a degree in pharmacy but for internal students only. Brighton Education Authority was recommended to urge on the University authorities that such a degree should be open to external students and by February 1926 discussions between the local authorities and the University of London had progressed to the stage of an inspection visit of the representatives of the University, in conjunction with others of the Pharmaceutical Society. Both authorities laid down certain requirements to be fulfilled within a reasonable time, undertaking to give recognition for a period of five years from September 1926. Brighton became the first and, so far as is known, the only institution of its kind to obtain that immediate recognition.

The Pharmaceutical Chemist examination still followed on as a second qualification after that for the Chemist and Druggist diploma, but after 1928 it was possible to obtain the Ph.C. diploma under new regulations, the subjects being brought into line with those in the Qualifying examination.

A few years later botany was replaced by physiology and pharmacology, and the old examination was discontinued by 1930; the apprenticeship conditions were also modified in that year and it became possible to

train directly by means of a two-year course for the Ph.C. diploma.

The first candidates for this new qualification in 1928 included two from Brighton: Miss M. E. Stevens, M.P.S., and Mr. H. A. Turner, M.P.S. Both were successful and they subsequently entered for the Council prizes competition now being held in August. As a result Mr. Turner, Ph.C., was awarded the Pereira medal and Miss Stevens, Ph.C., the Council's silver medal. A few years later (in 1931) Miss Stevens graduated B.Pharm. (Lond.). Two years earlier Mr. H. B. Mackie had graduated B.Pharm. (Lond.).

First Brighton students to graduate in the B.Pharm. (Lond.) external examination came in 1929 and continued to increase throughout the years, many remaining to study at the college for a further academic year in order to obtain B.Sc. (Special Chemistry) and quite a few carried out post-graduate studies to obtain their Ph.D. By 1954, when Mr. H. B. Mackie retired as head of department, over 400 had qualified; 146 became pharmaceutical chemists, seventy gained the B.Pharm degree, and three became Ph.D.s.

Shortly after the appointment of Dr. J. C. Parkinson as head of the School, plans were initiated for the new College of Technology, in which the school occupies two floors. A description of that new building follows.

Studies "at the Highest Level"

Brighton School of Pharmacy's pride of place in new eight-floor College of Technology

PHARMACY students at Brighton should henceforth, if environment exerts any influence on development, become known for their lofty detachment and broad horizons. Occupying the sixth and seventh floors of the College of Technology's new eight-storied glass tower at Moulsecoomb, the department has a "prestige" position. Northwards the students look out upon a wide stretch of Sussex downland and combe. To the south, beyond the myriad streets of "London-by-the-Sea,"

they may catch, on the right day, a glint of gold on the English Channel.

Of course the students must not look too often or too long, for there is knowledge to be acquired and there are examinations to pass. But who can say that such a setting may not prove as appropriate to, and as influential in, technological education as the architecture of Oxford and Cambridge has been in the humane studies of those universities?

Naturally an inspiring setting must be matched by excellent amenities, equipment and standards of teaching within the department. At Brighton all those desiderata are amply forthcoming.

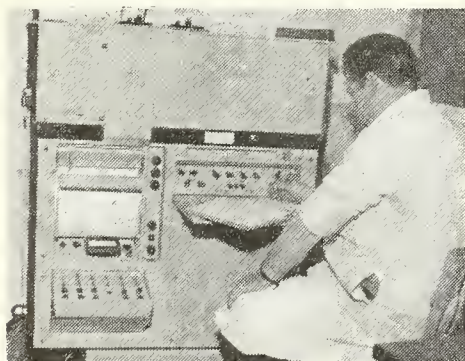
Cost of the whole College was in the region of £2 millions, of which the pharmacy department's share was one-sixth to one-eighth. In terms of cost per student place that works out at about £2,000. £55,000 was spent on its instruments and equipment.

The layout of the department is simple and logical, dictated in large measure by the elongated rectangle of the plan of the building. Along the south side of its long central corridor

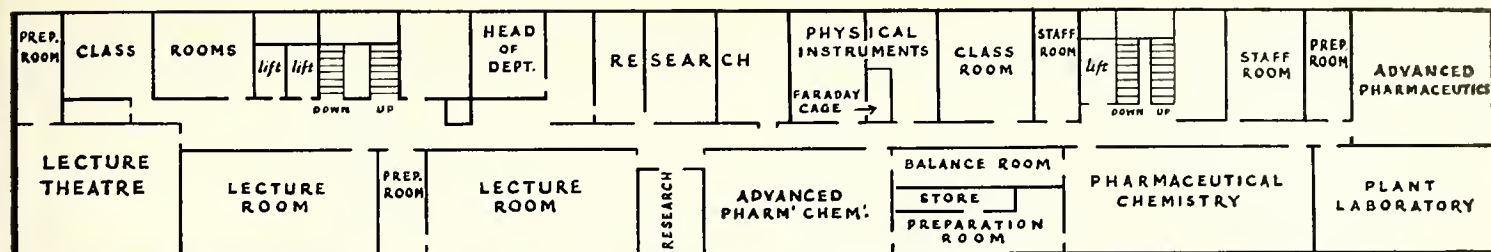
are lecture rooms and laboratories with ancillary service rooms. On the north are principally staff, store and research rooms. Chemistry dominates the sixth floor. The seventh is shared amongst pharmacology, pharmacognosy, pharmaceuticals and microbiology (though for space reasons advanced pharmaceuticals is down on the chemistry floor).

In the main lecture theatre, seating eighty, conditions of listening are made easy by acoustic panels on side and rear walls. That is in normal conditions, but an Atlantic gale, reverberating around the tower that stands in its way, has been known to force a lecturer to abandon the unequal struggle. The atmosphere of the theatre is kept fresh by renewal through a ceiling extractor-and-input system. For the lecturer there are the facilities of built-in projection equipment and lighting that may be dimmed at will.

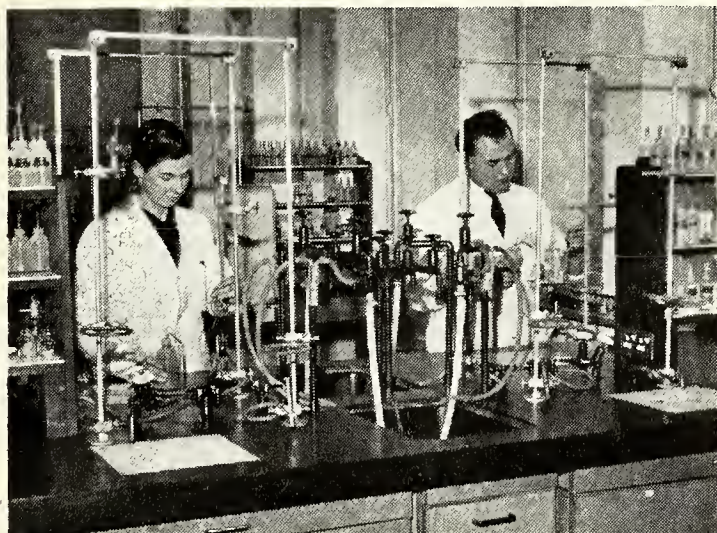
In the chemistry laboratories the bench services include electric heating, laid-on steam, piped vacuum. The physiology laboratories have piped oxygen and compressed air; the aseptic room piped nitrogen. Bunsen burners are on



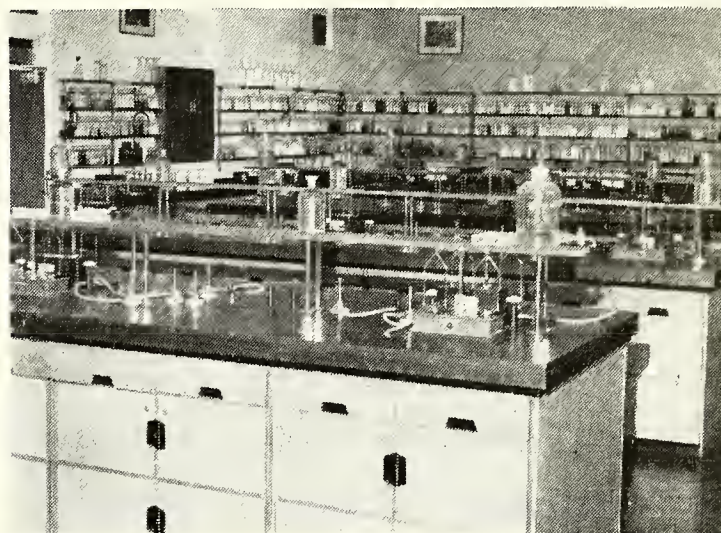
Using the recording infra-red spectrophotometer.



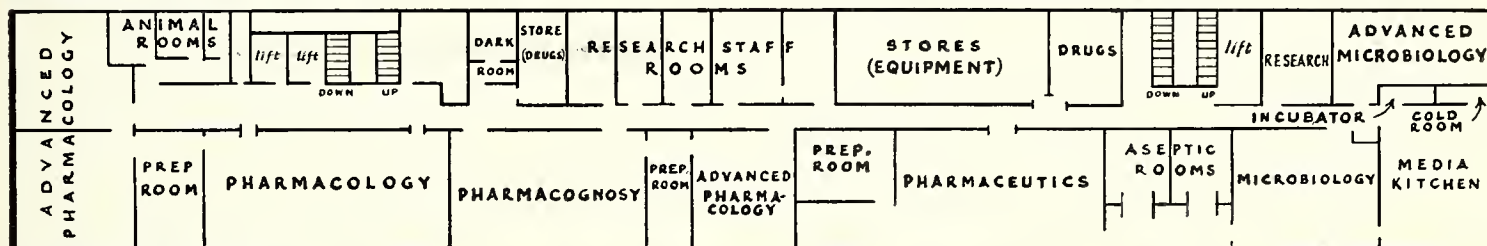
Plan of the sixth-floor rooms.



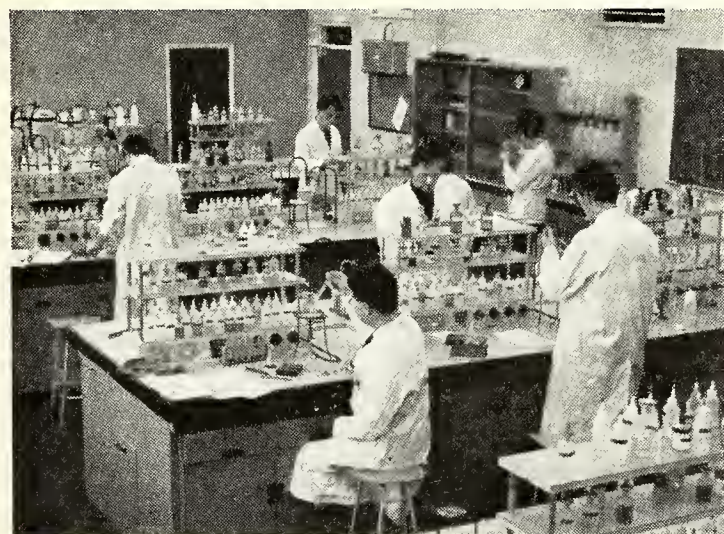
Scaffolding and services at one of the chemistry laboratory benches.



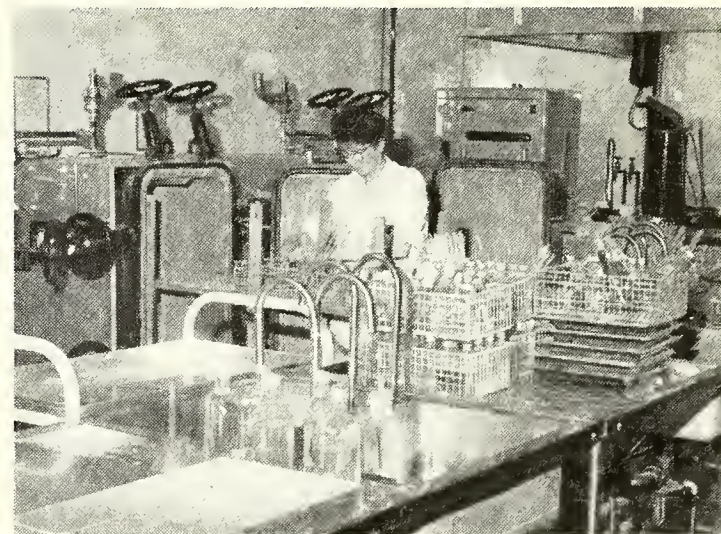
A view of the general pharmaceuticals laboratory.



Plan of the seventh-floor rooms.



Students at work in the first- and second-year pharmacology laboratory.



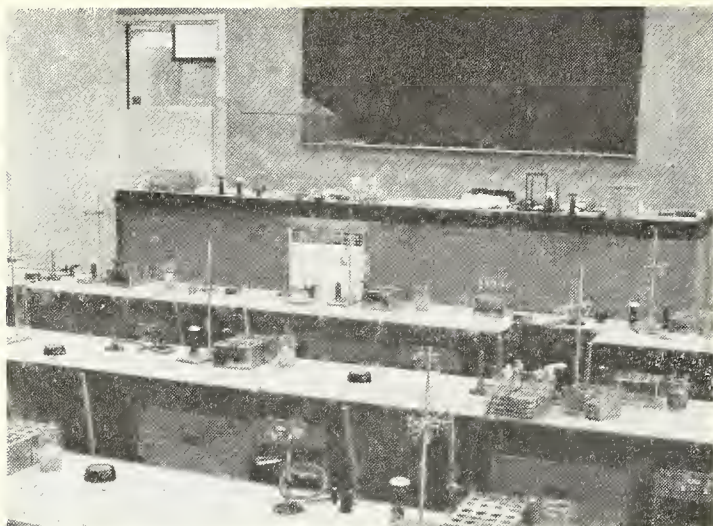
At work in the media kitchen.

"scaffolding" away from the bench. Physical instruments are housed in rooms on the north side for more constant conditions of temperature and light. One room is being insulated against radio-frequency interference. Apparatus available in the department includes a Unicam S.P.100 and one other infra-red, two ultra-violet and one fluorescent spectrophotometers.

A feature of the pharmaceuticals de-

partment is a "dirty" laboratory for third-year students, equipped with small-scale plant, tablet-compression and coating machines, centrifuges, filter presses, and fluid-bed drying apparatus. The pharmaceuticals formulation laboratory is provided with humidity cabinets for testing the effectiveness of closures. The contemporary thinking behind the planning of the department is further shown by the official abbreviations in

English, not Latin, and in the metric dials on the autoclaves, an idea so novel that the manufacturer could only comply with it by having the dials specially hand painted. In another way it is shown in the low benches in the pharmacognosy laboratories, adapted to work with the student seated; in the placing of all materials within reach of each student in the microbiological laboratory; in the fitting-out of one third-



Left: Microbiology laboratory for first- and second-year students. Right: Plant laboratory well and steam supplies.

year laboratory with single-sided benches all facing in the same direction; and in the pedalled jets in the microbiological preparation room. To list every such element in the planning is not possible nor, perhaps, profitable, but mention must be made of the media kitchen with incubator and "cold" rooms adjoining, because they are an obvious practical application of microbiological theory that can hardly be lost on the student, assuming that at some stage of the course he is shown the arrangements for dealing with the department's waste. A sluice on one side of the "kitchen" and an incinerator on the other provide the means of disposing promptly and without double handling of contaminated materials.

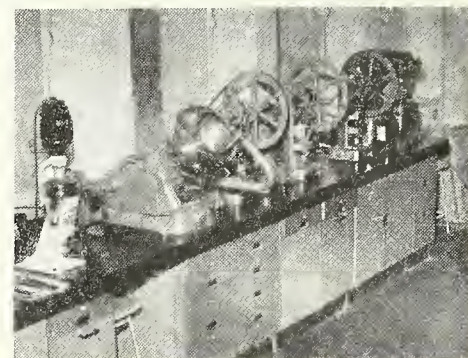
Head of the School, until he takes up his post as deputy secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, is Dr. James C. Parkinson, M.B.E., T.D.,

B.Pharm., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.P.S. Principal lecturers in pharmaceuticals, chemistry, pharmacology and pharmacognosy respectively are Messrs. Ernest A. Rawlins, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., James A. Bakes, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.P.S., George V. Whittenbury, M.Sc., and Philip S. Cowley, B.Pharm., Ph.D., assisted by a total of five senior lecturers, six lecturers and four assistant lecturers. Miss Mary Stevens, B.Pharm., F.P.S., is, until she retires this month, an additional senior lecturer in pharmacognosy.

Since 1961 all students entering the school have been undergraduates studying for the B.Pharm. (External) degree of the University of London. First-year students, whose first acquaintance with pharmaceutical instruction has been in the new building, number forty-four. The second-year and third-year students have come on from the old building

and must have gained a great "lift" from the improved conditions under which they now work.

All told, the department has come on a long way from the beginnings of pharmaceutical education in Brighton described by Dr. E. R. Parken on p. 417.



Pharmaceuticals small-scale plant laboratory.

QUALIFYING IN PHARMACY

TWO academic routes are at present open to students who decide to take up pharmacy as a career. They may either prepare for the Pharmaceutical Chemist diploma awarded by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or—the more usual route today—for a degree in pharmacy of one of seven universities.

The Diploma

A person who intends taking the diploma course should first register as a "student" with the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.2 (fee £4 4s.). To rank for entry in England and Wales the candidate must have gained passes at advanced level of the General Certificate of Education in chemistry, physics and either biology, botany, mathematics or zoology. The Society has its own Entrance examination in chemistry, physics, biology and mathematics that may be taken in the still outstanding subject or subjects for students who have two advanced level passes, but whose subjects differ from those named.

Prospective entrants from Scotland should have passed any examination or examinations that would be accepted

by the Scottish Universities Entrance Board as qualifying for the Board's Attestation of Fitness. An acceptable alternative is the Leaving Certificate examination of the Scottish Education Department or the Scottish Certificate of Education or a certificate of having passed the Scottish Universities Preliminary examination in four subjects at the higher grade, or in three subjects at the higher grade and two subjects at the lower or ordinary grade. The entrant must then pass either the Society's Entrance examination in all subjects to qualify for registration as a student or pass the appropriate subjects in the General Certificate of Education at advanced level. The first degree examination of a Scottish University is also acceptable, provided it has been passed in the subjects of the Entrance examination. If the examination has been passed in only two of the required subjects, the third may be taken in the Society's Entrance examination. That examination is held in March, June and September (fee £3 3s. for each subject).

The next step for the student to take is to attend a full-time course at a school of pharmacy for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examina-

tion. The subjects for study are pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical chemistry, physiology, pharmacology and pharmaceuticals. The course extends over three years and is divided into three parts. The student is examined in pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical chemistry and physiology at the end of the first year (written papers only); in pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaceuticals (written and practical) at the end of the second year. At the end of the third year there are a written examination in pharmaceutical chemistry, a written and an oral examination in pharmacology and written, practical and oral examinations in pharmaceuticals.

Examination fees are £2 2s. for each subject in the first year and £3 3s. per subject in the following years. As well as passing the Qualifying examination a student must complete a course of practical training of not less than one year before being admitted to the Pharmaceutical Register.

The training may be done in a pharmacy, a hospital pharmaceutical department or a pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory, either before or after the three-year full-time course of

Courses for Pharmacy Students

1. Qualifying Examination

Centre	Institution	Head of Pharmaceutical Department	Session starts	Enrolment
ABERDEEN ...	Robert Gordon's Technical College	D. Edwards, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.P.S.	October 6	No vacancies
†BIRMINGHAM ...	College of Advanced Technology	F. R. C. Bateson, B.Pharm., F.P.S.	October 5	September 28
†BRADFORD ...	Institute of Technology	J. M. Rowson, Ph.D., M.Sc., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.L.S., F.R.M.S.	October 5	No vacancies
†BRISTOL ...	College of Science and Technology	D. A. Norton, B.Sc., D.B.A., F.P.S., A.C.T. (Birm.)	September 24 September 30	No vacancies Immediately
CARDIFF ...	Welsh School of Pharmacy Welsh College of Advanced Technology and University of Wales	R. V. Lloyd, B.Pharm., F.P.S.		
EDINBURGH ...	Heriot-Watt College	H. H. Campbell, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.P.S., A.H.-W.C.	October 13	October 12
LEICESTER ...	College of Technology	C. Gunn, B.Pharm., F.P.S.	September 21	No vacancies
LIVERPOOL ...	College of Technology	T. L. Bowyer, F.R.I.C., F.P.S.	September 14	No vacancies
PORTSMOUTH ...	College of Technology	S. B. Challen, B.Pharm., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.L.S.	October 5	Immediately
SUNDERLAND ...	Technical College	F. H. Oliver, B.Sc., B.Pharm., F.P.S., A.C.T.	September 28	September 9

2. University Degree Courses in Pharmacy

(a) Internal degree of the university.

Centre	Institution	Head of Pharmaceutical Department	Final Year Subjects	Session starts	Enrolment
CARDIFF ...	Welsh School of Pharmacy, Welsh College of Advanced Technology and University of Wales	R. V. Lloyd, B. Pharm., F.P.S.		October 6	No vacancies
GLASGOW ...	*Royal College of Science and Technology	J. B. Stenlake, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.I.C., F.P.S.	See note 1 below	October 9	October 5-8
LEEDS ...	Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine	R. C. Kaye, B.Pharm., Ph.D., F.P.S.	ACE	October 6	October 5
LIVERPOOL ...	College of Technology	T. L. Bowyer, F.R.I.C., F.P.S.	See note 2 below	September 14	No vacancies
LONDON ...	School of Pharmacy, University of London	F. Hartley, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.	ABCDE	October 7	No vacancies
	†Chelsea College of Science and Technology	A. H. Beckett, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.P.S.	ACDE	October 5	No vacancies
MANCHESTER	The University	K. Bullock, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.P.S.	ACDE	October 5	No vacancies
NOTTINGHAM	The University	G. E. Trease, B.Pharm., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., F.L.S., D. de L'U.	ACDE	October 2	No vacancies

*To be known as the University of Strathclyde.

(b) External degree of London University.

Centre	Institution	Head of Department	Part II Subjects	Session starts	Enrolment
†BIRMINGHAM	College of Advanced Technology	F. R. C. Bateson, B.Pharm., F.P.S.	ACD	October 5	September 28
†BRADFORD...	Institute of Technology	J. M. Rowson, Ph.D., M.Sc., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.L.S., F.R.M.S.	ACDE	October 5	October 5
BRIGHTON ...	School of Pharmacy, College of Technology	E. A. Rawlins, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S. (acting head)	ACDE	September 28	No vacancies
†BRISTOL ...	College of Science and Technology	D. A. Norton, B.Sc., D.B.A., F.P.S., A.C.T.	ACE	September 24	No vacancies
LEICESTER ...	School of Pharmacy, College of Technology	C. Gunn, B.Pharm., F.P.S.	ABCDE	September 21	September 1
LIVERPOOL...	College of Technology	T. L. Bowyer, F.R.I.C., F.P.S.	Not offered	September 14	No vacancies
SUNDERLAND	Technical College	F. H. Oliver, B.Sc., B.Pharm., F.P.S., A.C.T.	ACDE	September 28	September 9

1. Honours year: General honours—pharmaceutics, pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry, administration; Special honours—two from pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmaceutics, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, one being treated as a major subject. 2. Leading to B.Sc. (Honours pharmacology), University of Liverpool.

KEY to subjects offered for specialisation in final year of university degree courses (where applicable): A = Pharmaceutical chemistry. B = Pharmaceutical engineering science. C = Pharmaceutics. D = Pharmacognosy. E = Pharmacology.

† Consequent upon the report of the Committee on Higher Education (The "Robbins" report), the colleges of advanced technology expect shortly to be granted university status. Internal pharmaceutical degrees of the new university will then be offered and it is expected that students entered for either the London B.Pharm. degree or the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying courses will be eligible for inclusion in the new course.

study. Practical training obtained in other conditions may, after consideration, be accepted by the Council. Particulars as to the place at which training is to be done must be submitted to the secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. On completion of the year's practical training registration as a pharmacist may be effected on payment each year of an amount which, at the time of going to press, was £5 5s., but which the Council has announced its intention to increase to £8 8s.

Degrees in Pharmacy

Degrees in pharmacy are awarded at the Universities of: Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Wales. Graduates holding these degrees may apply for registration as a pharmacist, but they must first complete one year's practical training. To a small extent the entrance requirements of the universities differ slightly from those required by the Pharmaceutical Society and particulars should, therefore, be sought from the university where the student intends to study. Mathematics is not generally accepted as an alternative subject; nor is the Pharmaceutical Society's entrance examination recognised. Existing degree courses usually aim at a rather more fundamental approach than does the diploma, and their emphasis is on theory rather than practice. Some provide for a measure of specialisation in the final year. The subjects of the examinations are the same as those for the diploma but some degree courses also include pharmaceutical engineering science, which may be of value to persons intending to enter industry.

Applications for places in the universities must be made through the Universities Central Council on Admissions, 29 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, from whom forms of application and a booklet "How to Apply for Admission to a University" may be obtained. *Applications normally have to be lodged before December 31 of the year preceding admission.*

The colleges of advanced technology at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol and Chelsea are also expected to offer degrees in pharmacy when they are granted university status in the near future.

Degree students may, if they wish, register as Students with the Pharmaceutical Society, in which event they will have access to branch meetings and to some of the Society's facilities.

In all large cities there are technical colleges at which a student may receive tuition for the advanced level of the General Certificate of Education.

For the three-year Qualifying course there are seventeen schools of pharmacy in Great Britain, including the seven university schools mentioned above, particulars of which are given in the table. Normally a university school gives priority to students who are to read for the degree in pharmacy in that university. Some of the technical colleges take students for the external degrees awarded by the University of London.

The demand for places, whether at technical college or university, may exceed the number of places available.

Early application is therefore essential (normally between October and January for the session beginning in the following September or October).

Fees

The tuition fees at the schools vary widely. In Scotland they are £50-55 per session and in England they vary from £26 to £38 for the Society's diploma course according to the school. For a degree course the cost is around £66 a year. Those figures do not include cost of residence, and the total cost might well be £300-400 per year. Grants and

scholarships, including State scholarships, are available which may cover maintenance as well as fees. Advice about them should be sought from the local education authority. Many of the colleges also give prizes annually to students of suitable merit. Advice on such awards and how to apply for them may be obtained from the local education authority or the entrant's school. Most countries award an educational grant towards the cost of tuition and maintenance to students who have gained three passes in the General Certificate of Education at advanced level.

Pharmacy Training in Ireland

The Republic

STUDENTS in the Republic of Ireland have the choice of two courses; the course leading to the qualification of pharmaceutical chemist and the course leading to the qualification of pharmaceutical assistant.

Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualification

A student who wishes to become a pharmaceutical chemist must (a) register with the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland; (b) enrol in University College, Dublin, for a three-year course leading to the degree of B.Sc. (Pharmacy); (c) devote one year to practical training in an approved pharmacy; (d) pass an examination in forensic pharmacy conducted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Students should first apply to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for a form of application, which must be completed and returned with (i) evidence that the applicant has passed English, Irish, Latin, mathematics and another subject in the Matriculation examination of the National University of Ireland;* (ii) a copy of his birth certificate; (iii) a registration fee of £4 4s.

Application for preliminary registration should be made by post on, or before, September 1.

Admission

No student will be admitted to University College, Dublin, for the Pharmaceutical Science course who will not have attained the age of seventeen on January 15 of the year following entry. Students must register, by personal attendance, at the time appointed for their year and faculty. College fees are about £90 a year for students whose home residence is in Ireland on September 5 of the year they enter college. For all other students, fees payable are about 50 per cent. greater. Candidates for the B.Sc. (Pharmacy) degree are re-

quired to pass (i) the first University examination in pharmaceutical sciences; (ii) the second year College examination in pharmaceutical sciences; (iii) the final examination for the degree of B.Sc. (Pharmacy). Students preparing for the first University examination in pharmaceutical sciences must attend U.C.D. for three terms, and must present themselves for examination in experimental physics, chemistry, botany and zoology. Students must pass the examination as a whole and no exemptions are granted. Successful candidates are then required to attend a second and third-year course at the College of Pharmacy and U.C.D. for six terms. The subjects for the final examinations are pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy, pharmacology and pharmaceuticals.

A student who has passed the Degree examination must devote one year to practical training in a pharmacy (approved for that purpose by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) to become eligible to enter for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination conducted by the Society. The subject of this examination is forensic pharmacy and successful candidates are eligible for registration as pharmaceutical chemists. The fee for registration is £10 10s.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Qualification

Pharmaceutical assistants may not conduct pharmacies on their own account, but may carry out the duties of a pharmaceutical chemist during the temporary absence of the latter. A student who wishes to take the Pharmaceutical Assistants' course must apply for preliminary registration with the Society and must submit evidence that he or she has passed Irish, English, Latin or Greek or a modern European language, mathematics and a fifth subject in (a) the Matriculation examination of the National University of Ireland; (b) the Leaving Certificate examination; or (c) any examination of equivalent standard conducted outside the State which may be accepted by the Council. The registered student serves three years as an apprentice in an approved pharmacy and then attends the College of Pharmacy for a course of lectures lasting approximately six months. The Pharmaceutical Assistants' examination is held at the conclusion of the course and successful candidates are entitled to registration. Fees are: Preliminary registration, £4 4s.; Assistants' course, £30; Assistants' examination, £3 3s.; registration, £2 2s. Pharmaceutical Assistants who wish to pro-

* A student who has passed the specified subjects in the Leaving Certificate examination of the Department of Education or in the Grammar School Senior Certificate examination, may effect registration as a matriculated student of the National University of Ireland by making application to the Registrar, National University of Ireland, 49 Merrion Square, Dublin 2. Early application is essential. Students seeking exemption from the Matriculation examination of N.U.I. should communicate with the President of University College, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, submitting certificates of examinations passed, a birth certificate and a recent reference. Students educated outside the State are not required to have passed Irish.

ceed to the qualification of Pharmaceutical Chemist must attend the lectures prescribed in the Pharmaceutical Chemists' Regulations but will not be required to serve any additional period of practical training.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 18 Shrewsbury Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4.

The North

TO be eligible for registration as a "student" a candidate must have passed in the following subjects of one of the recognised examinations: English language, a mathematical subject, physics, chemistry and any other subject. If the subjects have not been taken at the one occasion then at least one of the subjects must have been passed at advanced level or marks equivalent to the credit standard in the Grammar School Senior Certificate examination of the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland must have been obtained in at least two of the subjects taken at Ordinary Level. The following examinations are recognised:

The Grammar School Senior Certificate and the General Certificate of Education examinations of the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland.

The Leaving Certificate examination of the Scottish Education Department.

The General Certificate of Education examination of the following examining bodies:

- University of Bristol.
- University of Durham.
- University of London.
- Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate.
- Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examining Board.
- Oxford Local Examinations Delegation.
- The Associated Examining Board for the General Certificate of Education.
- Joint Matriculation Board of the Northern Universities.
- Southern Universities Joint Board for School Examinations.
- Welsh Joint Education Committee.

Part I Qualifying Examination

After registration the student must attend a one-year full-time course of instruction in the subjects biology, physics and chemistry. A student who has failed on three occasions to pass the examination may be permitted a fourth attempt only if so recommended by the board of examiners. A student who has passed the examination must then serve an apprenticeship for two years under a registered pharmacist.

Part II Qualifying Examination

After completion of apprenticeship the student must attend a two-year course of study for the Part II Qualifying examination which is divided into:

Part A: Pharmaceutical chemistry I, pharmaceuticals I, pharmacognosy and physiology.

Part B: Pharmaceutical chemistry II, pharmaceuticals II, and pharmacology.

A student who passes the Part A examination or who fails to satisfy the board of examiners in only one subject may attend the course of instruction in the Part B subjects. A student who fails to satisfy the board of examiners in two only of the Part A subjects must re-attend the course of instruction in those subjects before again presenting himself for examination. He may at the same time attend the lectures in pharmacology. If a student fails to satisfy the board of examiners in three or more of the Part A subjects he must re-attend the course in all four subjects before again presenting himself for examination. On passing the Part II Qualifying examination, provided he is not less than twenty-one years of age, the student is eligible to

be registered as a Pharmaceutical Chemist. A person who has passed the final examination for the degree of pharmaceuticals of the Queen's University, Belfast, and who satisfies the examiners in such other subjects as the Council may determine shall, if his apprenticeship is completed, be eligible for registration as a Pharmaceutical Chemist.

For registration as a student the fee is £4 4s. The fee for Part I Qualifying examination is £6 6s. for the first occasion and £4 4s. for subsequent entry; for the Part II examination the fee is £3 3s. for each subject.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, 73 University Street, Belfast.

Training in Allied Professions

MEDICINE

THE registration body for medical practitioners in the United Kingdom is the General Medical Council, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1. There are a number of examining bodies, and when a student has passed the final examination of one of these bodies he is entitled to provisional registration as a medical practitioner. In order to obtain full registration he must thereafter render satisfactory service for twelve months in appropriate resident appointments in approved hospitals or institutions. Study for a medical qualification occupies a minimum of five academic years after passing a recognised examination in general education and in chemistry, physics and biology.

The principal universities in the U.K. confer degrees in medicine and surgery (M.B., Ch.B., or equivalent). Other examining bodies whose qualifications confer a title to registration are:—

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON and THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, particulars are obtainable from the Secretary, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, 8 Queen Square, London, W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON, particulars are obtainable from the Registrar, Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH and THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW, particulars are obtainable from the Secretary, Scottish Conjoint Board, 18 Nicholson Street, Edinburgh.

DENTISTRY

THE practice of dentistry is restricted by Act of Parliament to persons registered in the dentists register or under the Medical Acts, but the provision of general dental services under the National Health Service Acts is confined to persons included in the dentists register. Possession of a degree or licence in dental surgery granted by a university or other licensing corporation in Great Britain or Ireland carries with it the right to be included in the dentists register kept by

the General Dental Council, 37 Wimpole Street, London, W.1. Degrees and licences in dental surgery are granted by Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sheffield Universities, the University of Wales and by Queen's University, Belfast. Degrees only are granted by Birmingham, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews Universities and by the National University of Ireland and by Dublin University. Licences are granted by:—ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, 18 Nicholson Street, Edinburgh, 8; ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW, 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. The course usually extends over five years. Registration in the Republic of Ireland is in the hands of the Dental Board, 57 Merrion Square, Dublin.

CHEMISTRY

THE Ministry of Education, in Rules 100 (revised 1958) gives details of National Certificates and Diplomas available in Chemistry and Applied Chemistry. The courses of instruction for National Certificates require attendance at an approved course for at least 180 hours in each year. In chemistry there is a senior course extending over three years for students who, up to the age of sixteen, have received a full time education or alternatively have satisfactorily completed a preparatory part-time course of study. It leads to the Ordinary National Certificate in chemistry for which the student receives, in addition to training in chemistry, tuition in mathematics and physics. The advanced course extends over two further years and leads to the Higher National Certificate in chemistry. Students are not admitted to the courses unless they are thought to be qualified to profit from them. The courses for National Certificates in applied chemistry are subject to substantially the same regulations, the study of a selected branch of chemical technology normally being introduced into the third year of the senior course and the second year of the advanced course. Full-time courses of two years' duration and sandwich courses extending over three

years culminate in Higher National diplomas in chemistry and applied chemistry.

OPTICS

THERE are three examining bodies concerned with the career of ophthalmic optician: The Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, the British Optical Association and the Scottish Association of Opticians. The qualifying course lasts three years at an approved college plus one year's clinical practice. Entrants to the course must hold two subjects at advanced level and three at ordinary level, G.C.E. Further details from the Association of Optical Practitioners, 65 Brook Street, London, W.1, or from any of the examining bodies.

PHOTOGRAPHY

THE examinations organised by the Photographic Dealers' Association, have for their object the raising of the standard of efficiency of assistants, both in practical photography and salesmanship, as applied to the business of the photographic dealer. The examinations, which can be taken by dealers as well as assistants, comprise an intermediate and advanced grade.

In the intermediate examination, candidates are required to give written and

oral answers on subjects such as simple cameras, accessories, sensitised materials, chemicals, etc. All successful candidates in the intermediate examination receive a certificate. The advanced examination written paper consists of questions on both still and ciné photography. The oral section allows each candidate approximately 10 minutes on ciné, and the work to be submitted for the practical section includes three colour transparencies, miniature or roll film, and a colour ciné film (8 mm. or 16 mm.) not more than 100 ft. in length. Successful candidates in the advanced examination (which is open only to those who have passed the intermediate section), receive a diploma. Holders of the P.D.A. diploma become automatically eligible for associate membership of the Association upon application, and (if and when they open an approved photographic shop) become automatically entitled to full membership. Travelling scholarships may be awarded to candidates showing outstanding merit in both the advanced and intermediate examinations.

The intermediate examination is usually held in London, Manchester, and Birmingham but there may also be centres in Scotland and Ireland if that is justified by the number of can-

didates. The advanced examination is held in London only. The entrance fees are: Intermediate examination £4 4s. for non-members of the P.D.A. and £2 2s. for members and assistants of members. Advanced examination £6 6s. and £3 3s. Syllabus and full examination details (to be held on March 11, 1965) may be obtained from the general secretary, P.D.A. House, 46 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

CHIROPODY

THE course of training for chiropody is three years' full-time attendance at one of the eight schools of chiropody recognised by the Society of Chiropodists, 8 Wimpole Street, London, W.1, the body that sets the professional examinations. Students who satisfactorily complete the course will be eligible for State Registration under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act, 1960. This is the only course of training in chiropody which has been approved by the Chiropodists' Board for State Registration. It has been announced that registration will be compulsory for all chiropodists employed in any part of the National Health Service, whether in hospitals or by local authorities.

Special Interests of the Pharmacy Schools

A survey of the facilities they offer

BIRMINGHAM: It is expected that the college will shortly become a university in its own right and will then offer its own degrees in pharmacy at both first and higher degree levels. There will be a general degree in pharmacy and a course in manufacturing pharmacy at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. The department is already equipped both with staff and accommodation for those purposes.

BRIGHTON: Vacancies occur for research assistants in all pharmaceutical subjects.

BRISTOL: Growth in recent years, and the influx of teaching staff from many different spheres of pharmaceutical activity, both at home and overseas, have imparted fresh vigour of thought in the development of existing courses and in planning new ones. For the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying course considerable explorative work was carried out on the "Practice of Pharmacy" sections of the syllabus. Academic merit is an important criterion, but the students are selected equally on their attitude towards their career and their willingness to use wisely the educational opportunities offered. Each student is required to participate in general and social studies in which there is a wide range of subject choice. A new internal pharmacy degree is being developed through which it is intended to train pharmacists who have not only a fundamental knowledge of their subject but also a clear realisation of their functions and responsibilities in

modern society. Students selected for admission to courses commencing in the Autumn of 1964 are expected to read for the new degree. Individual research projects in all disciplines are undertaken but a general policy has been followed of building up a team to investigate problems associated with ophthalmic preparations and conditions. Facilities for post-graduate courses leading to higher degrees are being rapidly developed.

CARDIFF: Research facilities are available for students reading for M.Pharm. (Wales) and Ph.D. (Wales).

EDINBURGH: The Associateship of the Heriot-Watt College (A.H.W.C.) in applied pharmacy is, in certain conditions, available to pharmaceutical chemists who have studied for three years at the College. The course extends over one academic year and the examination covers two subjects chosen from pharmaceutical analysis, industrial microbiology or pharmaceutical engineering.

GLASGOW: Post-graduate courses are available for M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in pharmaceuticals, pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacognosy.

LEEDS: Students may read for the degree of B.Sc. (Hons.) in either pharmacy or pharmacology, the former being accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society for registration of the holder as a pharmacist after he has completed a practical training. Graduates in pharmacy who have shown particular aptitude in pharmacology during their

pharmacy course may in some circumstances be allowed to spend a further year in the study of pharmacology and may, after examination, be awarded honours in pharmacology. Much of the teaching in the third and fourth years is of a tutorial character and students have the opportunity of working in other departments of the University during their first two years. Facilities are offered in all subjects for post-graduate work leading to the M.Sc. or Ph.D. degrees. Research work is in progress in several fields, including chemistry, pharmacology and pharmacognosy. All undergraduate pharmacy students are required to gain practical experience of hospital pharmacy, usually during the summer vacation of their third year of study.

LEICESTER: Successful graduates may be given the opportunity of working for M.Pharm. or Ph.D. degrees in their final-year subjects. The school of chemistry provides a post-graduate research training course in radiochemistry that is approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and is open to students with the B.Pharm. degree. The course occupies one year and one term.

LONDON (Chelsea): The proposed raising of the status of the college to that of a university has permitted the school to plan for degree courses. At undergraduate level two degrees are being offered. One, designed for the pharmacist entering general practice, is a broadly based general degree with honours to be taken by the majority

of pharmacy students; the other is a more specialist degree with honours in which the third-year work is mainly in one subject. A course on the practice of pharmacy in the third year will be common to both degrees. Full-time post-graduate courses are offered for persons already having a university degree. A course in "Pharmaceutical Technology" provides advanced instruction in the techniques of manufacture, formulation, packaging, microbiological assessment of products, and application of statistical methods to quality control. A second, on "Drug Analysis," deals with modern techniques in the inspection, assay and quality control of drugs. Those and other courses may in future lead to a Master's degree. Research is an impor-

tant part of the school's work, and work is in progress on many projects in general pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical microbiology, medicinal chemistry and pharmacognosy.

LONDON (School of Pharmacy): Post-graduate courses are offered for M.Pharm., Ph.D. and M.Sc. degrees, through research only, in pharmacutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical engineering science.

MANCHESTER: Parts of the course involving the auxiliary sciences, chemistry, botany, physiology, pharmacology and bacteriology are taught in the appropriate university departments. The method ensures (a) that the teaching conveys the attitude of mind of the specialist to the subject; and (b)

that facilities for teaching and research are available in excess of those to be expected in a single department or school. Unique opportunities are available for developing the chemical biochemical, biological and bacteriological aspects of pharmacy. The department possesses a cobalt-60 source and there is, in consequence, an active group of workers in radiobiology. Facilities are available for those wishing to read for M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees.

SUNDERLAND: Post-graduate courses for M.Pharm. and Ph.D. are available and the department hopes shortly to be recognised for teaching pharmaceutical engineering science at Part II of the London B.Pharm. degree in addition to the subjects already offered.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN APRIL MEETING OF COUNCIL

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 18, p. 390)

MR. H. S. GRAINGER presented the minutes of the Education Committee. Thirty persons, he reported, had been registered as "student" during March, bringing to seventy-five the number of registrations for the year (against 153 in the corresponding period of 1963). The following persons had been invited to serve as examiners in 1964:—*Scholarships examination*:—Botany, Mr. C. J. A. Berkeley; chemistry, Dr. J. F. J. Dippy; English essay, Mr. J. A. Stewart; business methods, Mr. G. T. M. David; pharmacy, Mr. F. R. C. Bateson; languages, Dr. P. Ackroyd. *Council prizes*:—Pharmacognosy, Dr. J. M. Rowson; pharmaceuticals, Mr. C. Gunn; physiology, Dr. G. B. West; pharmaceutical chemistry, Dr. V. Askam.

In his report as Privy Council visitor to the examinations, Scotland, 1963, Professor Sir Derrick Dunlop had criticised the one-year gap, under the current examination regulations, between the examination in physiology and the study of pharmacology in the third year. Sir Derrick's views were supported by many of the examiners in physiology and pharmacology. While appreciating the views expressed, the Council considered that adopting the suggestion would require a fundamental alteration to the examination regulations and to the pattern of instruction and examination for the Society's diploma. The Privy Council Visitor to the examinations in England and Wales, 1963, had made the observation that the degree examinations were not subject to Privy Council supervision. The Committee recommended sending a reply stating that the views of universities awarding pharmacy degrees approved by the Society for registration purposes would be obtained.

The short course for lecturers in pharmaceutical subjects at the pharmacy department, Bradford Institute of Technology, March 31 to April 3, was reported to have been attended by 125 teachers. Entitled "The Changing Pattern of Pharmaceutical Education," the course had evoked vigorous discussion on such matters as the design of courses, teaching methods, and teaching experiments in some colleges. The Committee recommended sending letters of thanks to Dr. Rowson and the principal of the Institute for facilities provided and help given.

Benevolent Fund Committee

The Benevolent Fund Committee reported a donation of £115 from the Western Pharmacists' Association for the purchase of a settee and two easy chairs for the lounge at Birdsgrove House (the Society's convalescent home). The Committee recommended subscribing £105 to a school at which four orphans of pharmacists were receiving tuition.

A cheque for £300 for the benefit of the Benevolent Fund was reported received from the Manchester and District Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund Committee, bringing

to £3,637 the amount received from the area in the years 1956-63. Legacies of £100 from the estate of the late John L. Jeffery, Norwich, and of £25 from the late Thomas F. Marshall, Newbury, had been received. The Birdsgrove House Fund had received a legacy of £25 from the late Thomas F. Marshall.

The Finance and General Purposes Committee reported that it had been informed of an estimate obtained for alterations to the York Place, Edinburgh, premises in order to accommodate a section of the laboratory of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences transferred to Edinburgh under the British Chemical Reference Substances scheme. Cost of the alterations would be chargeable to the scheme. The Council agreed to accept the estimate and have the work carried out.

Practice and Ethical Committees

The minutes of the meeting of the Practice Committee recorded discussion on the Industrial Court award to hospital pharmacists and pressed the need for a broadly based inquiry into pharmacists' salaries and incomes, evaluation of their services and remuneration, and their relationship, if any, to conditions in kindred professions. Meanwhile it was decided to ask the hospital subcommittee to prepare a limited review on the position of hospital pharmacists. The Council thanked Sir Hugh Linstead for his work on the Resale Prices Bill.

The Council gave authority to the Law Committee to proceed in five cases of alleged infringement of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and recommended forwarding to the procurators fiscal the files in respect of two cases in Scotland. Six warning letters were recommended to be sent to the people concerned.

The Council agreed with a recommendation by the Committee that the Home Office should be urged to include in the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Bill a provision empowering the Home Secretary to compel manufacturers to change the physical appearance of any drug if the Home Secretary believed that to be in the public interest.

The Ethical Committee reported having advised a company not to issue with dispensed medicines a slip label stating hours of business. The superintendent pharmacist had not agreed that it was a form of advertising, and the Committee recommended informing the superintendent that it was held to be so and that he should discontinue using the labels. The Council decided that that and other matters outstanding with the company should be dealt with by the secretary and registrar.

The Committee also reported that it had approved a letter on dispensing services (see p. 402) for sending to all Clerks to Executive Councils.

Congress on History of Pharmacy

MISS A. LOTHIAN reported having invited the following to join her working party responsible for the arrangements for the Congress in London in 1965 of the International Society for the History of Pharmacy (*Internationale Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie*):—Messrs. J. C. Bloomfield, L. G. Matthews, D. E. Sparshott, G. R. A. Short and J. C. Stanton; Drs. M. P. Earles, F. N. L. Poynter and T. D. Whittet.

Further discussions between Sir Hugh Linstead and Drs. W. S. Copeman and F. N. L. Poynter having indicated that the Faculty was anxious to accommodate itself to the wishes of the Society, the Committee recommended that the func-

tion at present performed by the History of Pharmacy Committee should be undertaken by a Society for the History of Pharmacy formed under the aegis of the Society (and regarded for the purposes of the constitution as a membership group with special interest, in accordance with section XVII of the by-laws) and that the possibility of associating that Society with the Faculty of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Society of Apothecaries should be explored.

The appointment of Mr. Treves Brown as chairman of the Action and Uses Subcommittee, following the resignation of Professor Wilson owing to pressure of other work, was confirmed.

Council's Views on Branch Resolutions

SECOND THOUGHTS ON 1962 ITEMS REFERRED BACK

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has reported on the resolutions passed at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May 1962 and referred back at the 1963 meeting.

Restriction of Supply of Medicines

That it is the opinion of this meeting that supply of medicines to the public should only be through pharmaceutical channels, and urges the Society to press for legislation to restrict the sale of medicines for human consumption, to pharmaceutical channels.

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society should make a definite endeavour to obtain, for its members, the sole responsibility for the compounding, dispensing and retail sale of all medicines for human use.

The Council's comment in 1963 was:—

"The general principle that medicines should only be supplied through pharmacies is a well-established feature of the Society's policy and the Council urge it in all appropriate circumstances. It will be recalled that the whole question of legislation concerning medicines has been the subject of study by an interdepartmental working party. The Society contributed largely to the setting-up of this body through representations made over a long period about the inadequacy of existing legislation to deal with the problems arising under modern conditions. The pharmacist's position in relation to medicines is, of course, only one aspect of a much wider question and the Society has concerned itself with the matter in its broadest aspects, the latest example of this being the evidence presented to the Subcommittee on Safety of Drugs."

The Council reiterate the reply given last year "and would point out that events since then show that the Council have continued to be active in this matter." The Society's publicity in connection with developments in the matter of the safety of drugs stressed the need for comprehensive legislation dealing with medicines and the Government's announced intention to introduce such legislation indicates the progress made in bringing the matter to a stage where it becomes practical politics. More recently the campaign against the abolition of resale price maintenance has given prominence to the whole question of the rôle of the pharmacist as the supplier of medicines and helped considerably to create a favourable atmosphere for legislation in this respect.

Limitation of Pharmacies

That it is the opinion of this meeting that following discussion on the limitation of retail

pharmacies at the Branch Representatives' Meeting, 1960, and in the report of the committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, 1961, the Council should take immediate steps to obtain control of the distribution of retail pharmacies.

The Council's 1963 comment was:—"This matter is dealt with in the Council's comments on the report."

The matter is linked with the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy. During the year the Council have had under consideration the arrangements which should be made for dealing with this and other matters arising from the report and elsewhere which concern the way in which pharmaceutical practice in its various branches should be organised. With the decision recently taken to rename the Public Services Committee the "Practice Committee" and to enlarge its functions, which will be exercised through subcommittees dealing with general, hospital, industrial and veterinary practice, these arrangements are virtually complete. Progress with a number of matters arising from the Branch Representatives' Meeting last year has been held up pending this decision.

The following is the report of the Council on resolutions passed at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May 1963.

Professional Conduct

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain should take whatever steps are necessary to obtain powers which would enable them to enforce the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct and any adopted recommendations of the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, and should cease to regard the Statement as a means of merely assisting pharmacists to discharge the moral obligation resting upon them to observe the appropriate standards of conduct.

As the wording of the preamble to the Statement makes it clear, it is not, as the resolution suggests, merely to "assist." The Council consider that sufficient powers exist to ensure the observance of standards of conduct which reflect the opinion of the membership and have discussed the matter with the Statutory Committee which, it will be recalled, is an independent body. The introduction of penalties less severe than the removal of a name from the Register would make it easier for the Committee to carry out their task and the Council have made proposals in this regard in connection with the pending new legislation concerning medicines.

Rota Service Arrangements

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should include in its Code of Professional Conduct, the strict adherence to local rota service arrangements by all pharmacists under contract to Executive Councils.

The problem of "rota-breaking" is a difficult one because to deal with it may involve interference with the right of a person to practise his calling. Originally considered by the Ethical Committee, the matter was referred to the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy and was discussed at length in the report of the Committee. The Committee concluded that the problem could not be isolated from the question of hours of service generally and recommended that arrangements for a twenty-four-hour service should be made in every district. This would weaken the incentive to "rota-breaking" and make it easier to see whether it involved an element of misconduct if it continued to exist. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the special Branch Representatives' meeting which considered the report. Application of the recommendation will be a matter to be considered by the subcommittee on general practice of the Practice Committee.

Service in Rural Areas

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the special problems associated with the provision of a pharmaceutical service in rural areas by pharmacists have received insufficient consideration by the Pharmaceutical Society and positive measures should be taken to promote the establishment of reasonable arrangements alternative to dispensing doctors.

The Council agree that more vigorous action is needed to minimise doctors dispensing in rural areas. Suggestions as to how adequate pharmaceutical services might be provided were made in the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy and were adopted by the special Branch Representatives' meeting. The subcommittee on general practice will consider, as an urgent matter, what further steps are needed.

National Sign for Pharmacy

That it is the opinion of this meeting that there should be a national sign displayed outside all registered premises to identify for the general public the premises as a pharmacy.

It would be an advantage to have a sign of this character but there are a number of problems which need to be solved before such a sign can be adopted, not least the question of how to ensure its use. Unless it became universal it

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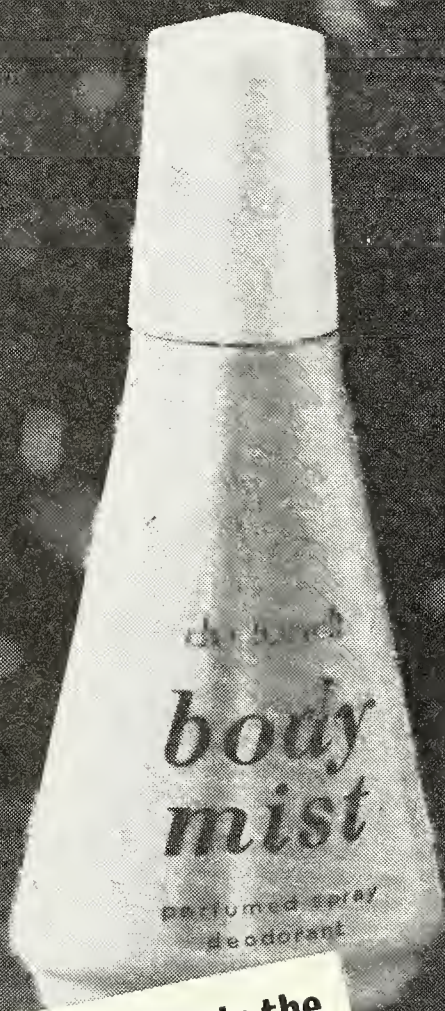
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would simply add one more to the multiplicity of indications which are now used to identify pharmacies. The Council are not yet in a position to put forward a practical scheme but the matter will be further considered by the subcommittee on general practice.

Standards for Containers

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should establish minimum standards for containers for dispensed medicines and that these standards should be incorporated in the British National Formulary.

A committee of the British Standards Institute has prepared comprehensive standards for a wide range of containers for use in dispensing. These standards are now being circulated as "a draft for comment" and the final standard will be published later in the year. The Pharmaceutical Society and other pharmaceutical organisations are represented on this committee and the director of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences is the chairman. The British National Formulary does not include standards but it does give recommendations or state requirements for containers where these are considered necessary.

Interim Report on Resolutions

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council of the Society should resume in 1963, and thereafter continue on an annual basis, its former practice of issuing to Branches in November an interim report giving the results so far of their consideration of the resolutions passed at the annual Branch Representatives' Meeting held in May.

The Council have under review the arrangements for Branch Representatives' meetings and for dealing with business to and from them. The question whether an interim report should be issued in November is bound up with this much larger question and, in these circumstances, the Council do not feel they can usefully comment on this resolution.

Samples

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should investigate the storage and distribution of clinical samples of scheduled poisons and drugs controlled by the Therapeutic Substances Act, if necessary seeking amendment to the Poisons Rules to prevent these drugs getting into the hands of unauthorised persons.

The Council are not aware of any evidence which would justify action along the lines suggested. They appreciate the importance of ensuring that clinical samples should not get into wrong hands but consider that the situation can be adequately controlled by the existing law supplemented by representations to particular manufacturers if there is reason to believe that undesirable practices are being engaged in.

The J.I.C. Scales

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should take steps to ensure that the Joint Industrial Council Salary Scale should bear closer relationship to actual operative rates of remuneration.

The Council share the concern which exists over the effect of the J.I.C. scale not only on remuneration but on the standing of pharmacy. Although the rates are minima and in general are substantially exceeded in practice, the essential point is that they represent the estimate which pharmacists have themselves placed on their services. The Industrial Court award

for hospital pharmacists has once again shown the handicap which the scale imposes on progress in salary negotiations and the importance of the Society concerning itself actively in the economic interests of pharmacists. A policy on the remuneration of pharmacists will be worked out by the Practice Committee. The J.I.C. scale will be considered in that connection.

The Drug Testing Scheme

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should:—

- (a) work to secure the abolition of the N.H.S. Testing Scheme countering any suggestion that a similar testing scheme for contractors might be instituted under the Food and Drugs Act, and
- (b) work for the establishment on a national scale of a drug testing scheme similar to that operated voluntarily in the Birmingham area.

The Council agree that the present National Health Service Testing Scheme is unsatisfactory but it is not only in this respect that changes in the methods of control of standards for drugs are desirable. The Science Committee (Pharmaceutical Analysis) of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences have worked out a comprehensive scheme of control which embraces all aspects of drug testing and this has been submitted to the Ministry of Health and other interested bodies for discussion. It will be appreciated that the control of standards should be an integral part of any new legislation dealing with medicines.

Representatives' Qualifications

That it is the opinion of this meeting that all medical representatives in possession of Scheduled poisons and therapeutic substances should be pharmaceutically qualified.

The Council do not consider that the possession of poisons and therapeutic substances by medical representatives is in itself a reason for such representatives to be qualified. If there is a case for qualification it rests on much broader grounds and raises the question of the methods used by manufacturing firms to bring their products to the notice of the medical profession. The matter is being referred to the subcommittee on industrial pharmacy.

Supervision at Wholesalers

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society should approach the Poisons Board with a view to seeking amendment to the Poisons Rules to ensure that the sale, custody and distribution of Scheduled poisons by wholesalers should be under the personal supervision of a pharmacist.

In its evidence to the Interdepartmental Working Party on Medicines Legislation, the Society included a proposal that wholesalers should be subject to the same requirements and discipline as sellers of poisons. The Council believe that it is by general legislation that this matter can best be dealt with.

Scale of Professional Fees

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should immediately issue for pharmacists a scale of professional fees.

As explained when the motion was under discussion, the work of the Committee set up by the Council to deal with this matter was suspended pending the outcome of investigation into the costs of providing a dispensing service. That investigation has only recently been con-

cluded. It is hoped that it will shortly be possible for the Subcommittee on General Practice, which has taken over the functions of the Committee on a Scale of Professional Fees, to resume consideration of the matter.

Public Image of Pharmacy

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council of the Society is failing in its duty to embrace opportunities of presenting a public image of pharmacy as a profession.

Arrangements for undertaking public relations work were much improved when, during last year, Mr. Fitch was able to devote his time fully to the work. The effect of this will become increasingly apparent as time goes on, but the monthly reports of activities in this field now issued show the extent of what has already been done in many directions. Whenever the occasion offers, the opportunity is taken to put forward the claims of pharmacy as a profession (as in the campaign on resale price maintenance).

Medicine Advertising

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain should take all possible steps to stop advertising of medicines on television and should publicise the fact it deprecates the many misleading, false and exaggerated claims made for certain medicines through this medium.

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Society has a moral obligation and public duty to keep under review the advertising of proprietary medicines and to publish in the national Press information to counteract any advertising claims for proprietary medicines which cannot be substantiated.

The Council do not consider that there is any ground for objecting to the television advertising of medicines without objecting equally to the advertising of medicines through other media. So long as the Society does not come out against all advertising of medicines to the public it is not justifiable to discriminate against television advertising. This does not mean that such advertising ought not to be subject to rules which do not necessarily apply elsewhere. Its special character requires that it should be treated differently. This is recognised in the Principles for Television Advertising issued by the Independent Television Authority. The Society is represented on its Advertising Advisory Committee and can make known its views on television advertising in general and on particular advertisements.

Education of the Public

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council should initiate a campaign to inform and educate the public in the correct handling, administration and all relevant matters which are the concern of any person in the possession of drugs.

The Council agree in principle with this resolution but a campaign would be a costly business. They consider that the Society should limit itself to measures more in keeping with its resources and explore the possibility of co-operation with other interested bodies. The Society is recognised as the authority to advise on the handling of medicines and whenever questions on the safety of drugs arise it is usual for local authorities or newspapers to get in touch with the Society to obtain its views on the precautions that should be taken. Plans are being prepared to stage an exhibition in collaboration with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, APRIL 22: Only two weeks after a steep rise in QUININE SALTS took effect the schedules have again been boosted, this time by one penny or twopence per oz.

QUINIDINE prices were also sharply advanced during the week, the SULPHATE at 745s. 2d. per 100 oz. for 500-oz. lots being about 30 per cent. up on the previous price. Further rises in the zinc market caused the price of ZINC OXIDE, B.P., to be raised by £8 10s. per ton to £133 per ton for 2-ton lots delivered; 1-ton is now £134.

In CRUDE DRUGS there was an all-round reduction of sixpence per lb. in IPECACUANHA; CHERRY BARK was down one penny. PEPPERS were easier and Jamaican GINGER was down by 10s. per cwt. for shipment. MENTHOL prices continued to gain ground with Brazilian material on the spot still cheaper than the replacement values. East Indian NUTMEGS were lower for forward delivery. Shipments of Tinnevely SENNA from Tuticorin during March were as follows:

	U.K. tons	U.S. tons	EUROPE tons
SENNA	—	86	49
LEAVES	—	1	4
PODS	—	—	—

The Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation has proposed to undertake large cultivation of medicinal herbs in a bid to feed the indigenous phyto-chemical industries both for internal consumption and for export. Over 300 acres in Kerala and 1,000 acres in Shillong will be taken over by the Organisation for the purpose. Already a few similar zonal drug farms are being run at Jammu and Kashmir, Haldwanu and Bangalore, by the Organisation.

Spain seems to be the only supplier of OLIVE OIL at the moment with quotations lower than at the beginning of the year. No further reduction is expected by the shippers until June at the earliest. Home demand for the oil is at the normal seasonal level.

In ESSENTIAL OILS Ceylon CITRONELLA was down by three halfpence per lb. in both positions while Formosan was lower by sixpence for shipment. PEPPERMINT (*Arvensis*) however was dearer in line with the firmer menthol position. Spot Brazilian was marked up sixpence per lb. and Chinese by threepence. The American oil (*Piperita*) was quiet

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—B.P.C. 1934, in 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

ARECOLINE.—ALKALOID, 51s. per oz.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

CANTHARIDIN.—Per oz. 222s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CARMINE.—One-cwt. lots are 165s. per lb.

CHARCOAL.—Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHINIOFON.—B.P. 1948, 58s. per kilo; CHINIOFONIC ACID, 83s. 9d. per kilo.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—One-cwt. lots 4s. 1d. per lb.

CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROFORM.—35-litre lots in winchesters, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums, 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CHLOROPHYLL.—Water-soluble, 100 per cent. (medicinal grade), 280s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb.

CHLOROXYLENOL.—B.P., 5s. 8d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5s. 3d. per lb. for 1-ton lots.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home-trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4-cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

CREOSOTE.—B.P. quality, ex beechwood, from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

CRESOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

DICOPHANE. (DDT).—One-ton lots, 2s. 4½d. per lb.

EMETINE.—One-kilo lots, HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo.—BISMUTH IODIDE, 4,952s. per kilo.

EPHEDRINE.—ALKALOID nominally 6s. 6d. per oz. SULPHATE, 4s. 6d. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 4d. per oz. Scarce.

ETHER.—Per lb. in winchesters: B.P. TECHNICAL, B.S.S., 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. ANAESTHETIC, B.P., 6-cwt. 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7½d.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 690s. per ton, delivered.

GLUCOSE.—Medicinal, B.P., POWDER, 71s. 6d. per cwt., delivered in 1-ton lots. LIQUID, basic price, 50s. 6d. per cwt.

GUAIACOLS.—LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE.—B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags. Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE.—50-kilo lots, 28s. 6d. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 25s.

IODINE.—Resublimed in less than 50-kilo lots, 30s. 6d. per kilo; 50 kilos and over, 29s. 9d. Minimum delivered rates for CRUDE is 18s. 7d. per kilo.

IODOFORM.—Powder (per kilo), 55s. 3d. in 50-kilo lots; less than 50-kilos, 56s. 9d. Crystals are 6s. 6d. per kilo more.

NARCOTINE.—ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 12s. 6d. per oz. (440s. 6d. kilo) for under 25-oz. lots.

PARA-FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P.C. is 1s. 3d. per lb. for 1-ton lots; 1s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb. PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots: ALKALOID, 476s.; SALICYLATE, 321s.; SULPHATE, 411s.

PICROTOXIN.—Per oz. 45s. 6d. (4-oz.).

PILOCARPINE.—In 1-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,498s. per kilo; NITRATE, 1,251s. 6d.

PIPERAZINE.—Less than 50 kilos are: ADIPATE, 19s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 14s.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

QUINIDINE.—Dearer. SULPHATE is now 745s. 2d. per 100-oz. for lots of 500-oz. and over; less than 500-oz. are 765s. 4d. per 100-oz.

QUININE.—Dearer. 1,000-oz. lots:—ALKALOID, 4s. 7d. per oz.; SULPHATE, 3s. 6d.; BISULPHATE, 3s. 5d.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 5s.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 7d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 4s. 4½d.

RESORCINOL.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 4d. lb.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. bags £19 3s. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE.—50-kilo lots, 8s. 10d. per kilo, 1,000 kilos, 8s. 3d. per kilo.

SODIUM CARBONATE.—(Per cwt.), B.P.C. exsiccated, 1-cwt., 80s.; 5-cwt., 75s.; 1-ton, 70s.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.—Vacuum dried, 172s. 9d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots, delivered London.

SODIUM CYCLAMATE.—Fifty-kilo lots offered at 13s. 6d. per kilo in free packages, delivered.

SODIUM FLUORIDE.—B.P.C., 1934, 50-kilo kegs, 8s. 7d. per kilo.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE.—FLAKE, £36 15s. per ton in 8-ton lots. STICKS, B.P., 10s. 10d. kilo in 5-kilo tin.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE.—B.P., £48 17s. 6d. per ton. Commercial grade less 10s. per ton.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C. 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 8d. per kilo.

SODIUM PERBORATE.—(Per ton). TETRAHYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen) £142 5s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £134 15s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (minimum 15 per cent. available oxygen) is £309 15s.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE.—(Per ton) £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P. (1 cwt.), (di-) 6½d. per lb.; ACID, B.P., 6s. 1d. per kilo.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 9d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 1-cwt., 4s.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £30 to £35 per ton as to crystal. B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton.

SODIUM SULPHITE.—In 1-ton lots: Solid. Commercial crystals, £27 to £28 10s. as to container; photo. quality, about £31 per ton.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE.—Photographic crystals in paper-lined bags, £38 per ton.

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—SODIUM PHENOSULPHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder), 13s. 4d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots and crystals. 12s. 8d. per kilo. ZINC, B.P.C., 1949, is quoted at the same rate.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In kegs): 1-ton lots, 275s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 281s.; 1-4 cwt., 284s. Bags 8s. cwt. less. Crystals 7s. per cwt. more than powder and granular.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb., 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent. pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9.9, 4 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

ZINC OXIDE.—Price of B.P. grade, last quoted at £122 per ton (£121 for 2-ton lots), fell by £5 per ton on April 20.

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot 19s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade 8s. 6d. PERU: Spot, 8s. 3d. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 9d. to 30s.

BUCHU. — Spot value, 4s. 9d. per lb.; new crop for shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 1s. 11d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 10½d., c.i.f.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade; shipment, 2s. 7d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Canary Isle silver-grey 20s. per lb. nominal. Peruvian silver-grey 15s. per lb., spot.

COCILLANA.—Bark 1s. 8d. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — For May-June shipment, 3s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 11d. per lb.; shipment, not offering.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, 8s. 3d. per lb. spot and 8s., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — French or Spanish root scarce at 185s. per cwt. spot; French for shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.) African, spot, 320s. per cwt.; new crop offers withdrawn but 290s. asked by resellers for May-June. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 750s.; new crop, April-May, 620s., c.i.f. Cochin spot, 325s.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 170s. per cwt. spot; April-May shipment, 153s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, for shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, 157s. 6d. to 160s. and medium amber, 155s. to 157s. 6d. Argentine, 160s. to 165s.; Canadian, 187s. 6d. to 192s. 6d.; Mexican, 155s. to 160s., all ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 65s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 68s. Spot Colombian 71s. 6d. (68s., c.i.f.); Costa Rican, 92s. 6d., c.i.f., 96s. 6d., spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot, 400s.; No. 2, 330s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African, 6d. spot and 5½d., c.i.f. (per lb.). Short.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. according to quality. No shipment offers of new crop.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root; Russian 65s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 60s.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 192s. 6d. per cwt.; Italian stick from 400s. to 475s. per cwt.

LOBELIA. — Herb, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot; Dutch, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

MACE.—Whole, pale blade, 14s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Shipment, 14s. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 27s. 6d. per lb., duty paid; April-May shipment, 26s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 22s. 9d. to 23s. 6d., in bond and shipment 23s. to 24s., c.i.f., as to grade (reseller's prices).

MERCURY.—Spot ex warehouse £87 per flask of 76 lb.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian spot, 80's. 9s. 3d. per lb. nominal; defectives, 6s. 9d. East Indian for shipment: 80's, 8s. per lb.; 110's, 7s. 7½d.; b.w.p., 4s. 9d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 75s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 47s. 6d., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 6d.

PAPAIN.—E. African for shipment, 35s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 1d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 8d.; shipment, 2s. 6½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar is 330s. per cwt., c.i.f., for shipment; spot nominally 340s.

PIMENTO. — Spot quoted at 686s. per cwt.; shipment, 580s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 230s.; *Peltatum*, 300s., spot.

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts — partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUASSIA.—Spot, 57s. 6d. per cwt.

QUILLAIA. — Spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, 100s., c.i.f.

RAUWOLFIA.—Indian *Serpentina*, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Chinese spot, small parcel of 80 per cent. pinky, 15s. 6d. per lb. landed.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, 260s. per lb., spot.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 8d., c.i.f.

SASSAFRAS. — Brazilian is from 2s. 4d. per lb.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 230s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch quoted at 155s. CELERY.—Indian, 145s. spot; shipment current crop, 137s. 6d., c.i.f., new crop for June-July, 135s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Moroccan quiet at 57s. 6d., duty paid; prompt shipment, 44s. 6d., c.i.f., new crop for June-July, 45s., c.i.f. sellers. CUMIN. — Steady, Moroccan, 210s., duty paid; shipment, 165s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian unchanged at 90s., spot; shipment, 77s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Indian is nominally 150s. spot; shipment, 135s., c.i.f. Chinese, 105s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 48s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 37s., c.i.f., quoted. MUSTARD.—English, 42s. 6d. to 70s., according to quality.

SENEGA. — Washed, 21s. per lb. and f.a.q., scarce at 20s. 6d., both on the spot.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). *Tinnevelly* LEAVES, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; prime No. 2, 1s. 9d.; No. 3, f.a.q., in short supply at 1s. 4d. PODS: hand-picked: *Tinnevelly*, 3s. 2d.; manufacturing, 2s. 2d. *Alexandria* pods: Hand-picked scarce with only odd lots at prices according to grade; manufacturing, 3s.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N., 185s. per cwt., No. 1, 192s. 6d.; F.O., 215s. to 275s.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—To arrive shortly, 3s. 4d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian nominal; Indian 85s. per cwt.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt. spot.

STYRAX. — Spot, 18s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 17s. 9d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 5s. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.; Trinidad, 6s., spot.

TRAGACANTH. — No. 1 ribbon, £190 to £195 per cwt. No. 2, £180, spot.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, quoted at 210s. per cwt.; new crop for April-June shipment, 135s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: East European, 175s., per cwt.; Indian, 175s. Shipment: Continental, 172s. 6d. to 214s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now: — 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1 cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): BEES'. — Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 450s.; shipment, 435s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 395s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 300s.; shipment, 292s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 750s.; shipment, 740s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 6d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 20s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—Spot, 360s. per lb.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon spot, 10s. 10½d., shipment, 10s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 5s. 6d. in bond; April-May shipment, 5s., c.i.f.; Chinese, 5s. 6d., in bond, 5s. 1½d., c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70-75 per cent., 6s. 6d. per lb.; 80-85 per cent., 7s. 6d.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 85s. to 92s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON.—Spot from 23s. to 34s. per lb.; Sicilian for shipment, 36s. 6d., c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 11s. per lb.; shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

LIME. — West Indian distilled 58s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 45s. per lb. English distilled, 65s.

OLIVE. — Spanish £185 to £195 per metric ton f.o.b. Spanish port: French, £220 c. and f., London nominal. Spanish oil on the spot, £230-£240 per long ton ex wharf., duty paid.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet oil, 7s. per lb. West Indian, 10s.; Spanish, 15s. to 17s. 6d.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 52s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.; spot, 62s. 6d.

PATCHOULI.—Penang is 22s., duty paid and 18s., c.i.f., per lb.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 12s. 6d. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese spot, 7s. 9d.; shipment, 7s. 7½d., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 7s. 9d.; shipment, 7s. 6d., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. to 70s., spot. American from 31s. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay, 17s. per lb., spot; shipment, 16s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 150s. per lb. Rectified leaf, 19s. 6d. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 9s.; *abietis*, 15s. to 24s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish 11s. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish is 23s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 16s. per lb. duty paid nominal. Dalmatian, 18s. 6d.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, 106s. 6d. per lb., spot. East Indian for shipment, 102s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 26s. per lb.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 37s. per lb.

THYME.—From 17s. 6d. to 20s. per lb. as to test.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon spot, 85s. to 97s. 6d. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 145s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, APRIL 21: Natural powdered CAMPHOR was pushed up 15 cents to a new rate of 95 cents per lb. A five-cent. advance in LANOLIN moved the cosmetic grade to 40 cents and the pharmaceutical to 37 cents a lb. GENTIAN ROOT whole was up three cents per lb. to 25 cents and powdered also up three cents to 30 cents per lb. Brazilian MENTHOL was advanced 10 cents per lb. to \$3.60. COPPER SULPHATE crystals were increased \$1.50 per cwt. to \$14.50. In ESSENTIAL OILS resale prices for BOIS DE ROSE have gone up to \$2.60 a lb., an increase of 10 cents. Lower per lb. was EUCALYPTUS OIL, 70-75 per cent., at 95 cents, down five cents, with the 80-85 per cent., at \$1.05, down five cents.

WILLS

MR. R. C. CRAWFORD, M.P.S., 6 Blagdon Terrace, Cramlington, Northumberland, left £5,658 (£5,570 net).

MR. G. R. DAVIES, M.P.S., 2 Silverdale Road, Hove, Sussex, left £12,806 (£12,677 net).

MR. W. J. DOBSON, M.P.S.N.I., 2 Newry Street, Banbridge, co. Down, left personal estate in Great Britain and estate in Northern Ireland valued at £40,872.

MR. A. J. DODD, M.P.S., 9 Fullands Avenue, Taunton, Somerset, left £24,924 (£24,777 net).

MR. W. I. FORTNAM, The Fosbury, Putley, Ledbury, Hertfordshire, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1903, left £38,093 (£37,637 net).

MISS ALICE M. GANT, M.P.S., Haywood, 24 Raunds Road, Stanwick, Northants, left £17,857 (£17,416 net).

MR. W. T. GOODSIR, 103 Howberry Road, Stanmore, Middlesex (former general sales manager, G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.), left £6,337 (£3,540 net).

MR. E. G. HARRIS, M.P.S., 57 Hillview Crescent, East Preston, Sussex, left £1,122 (£1,064 net).

MR. J. A. HARRIS, M.P.S., Ar-Lyn, Lelant, St. Ives, Cornwall, left £1,322 (£1,262 net).

MR. C. HARRY, M.P.S., 11B Thorney Hedge Road, Chiswick, London, W.4, left £18,333 (£18,225 net).

MR. R. W. HART, M.P.S., Downfield, White-nap Lane, Romsey, Hants, left £1,065 (£951 net).

MR. J. R. IMRIE, M.P.S., 25A Sutherland Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, left £2,840 (£2,670 net).

MR. R. IRVING, M.P.S., 10 Court Lane Gardens, London, S.E.21 (former sales director of John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.), left £2,032 (£1,959 net).

MR. J. L. JEEERY, M.P.S., 7 Kennett Close, Norwich, Norfolk, left £12,449 (£12,379 net).

MR. W. N. LEAK, M.A., M.D., West Winds, Quarry Lane, Kelsall, Ches (a former council member, British Medical Association, and member of the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee and of the Joint Formulary Committee), left £34,610 (£33,087 net).

MR. R. B. M. MCBIRNEY, M.P.S.N.I., 77 Cregagh Road, Belfast, 6, left personal estate in England and estate in Northern Ireland valued at £9,656.

MR. J. W. SAMPSON, M.P.S., Trchaven, Station Road, Kirtou, Lancs, left £9,437.

MR. A. L. SIMPKIN, M.C., 189 Eccleshall Road South, Sheffield, Yorks (founder and former managing director, A. L. Simpkin & Co., Ltd.), left £19,728 (£19,180 net).

MR. G. WILLIAMS, M.P.S., Hafan, St. Andrews Place, Llandudno, Caernarvon, left £3,133 (£2,499 net).

MR. G. R. WILLIAMSON, M.P.S., Ullenwood, Berewecke Close, Winchester, Hants, left £14,650 (£14,561 net).

MR. T. S. WILSON, 20 Theobalds Close, Cuffley, Herts (a former director of W. Sutton & Co. (Druggists' Sundries, London), Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex), left £2,487.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and Leaflets

A. E. ARTHUR, LTD., 207 Gipsy Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.27: Ardis merchandisers (3-p. leaflet).

W. C. HOLMES & CO., LTD., Turnbridge, Huddersfield: "Holmes Dryers" (brochure).

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD., Hanover House, 14 Hanover Square, London, W.1: "Laporte Group products" (pp. 56).

MANESTY MACHINES, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24: "Manesty Tablet Making Machinery" (6-p. folder).

PFIZER GROUP, Sandwich, Kent: "The Challenge of Chemistry" (16-p. brochure).

PRESS ADVERTISING

ALBERTO-CULVER CO., Culver House, 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1: VO-5 hair spray. In *TV Times*.

BIOMETICA, LTD., Barnet-by-Pass, Boreham Wood, Herts: Buty-color and Buty-style. In women's magazines.

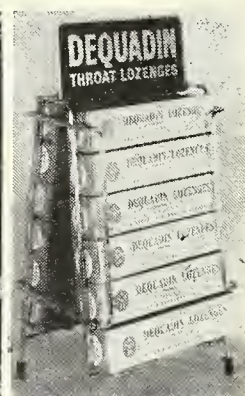
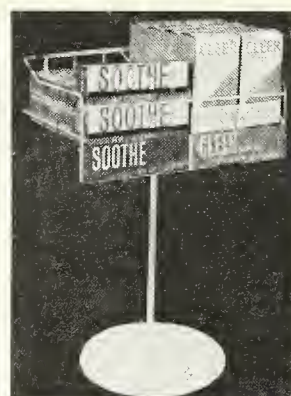
BRITISH CHEMOTHEUTIC PRODUCTS, LTD., Grant Street, Bradford, 3: Biskolem. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Mirror* and *Woman's Realm*.

GOLDEN, LTD., Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1: Elnett hair spray. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own* and other leading women's periodicals. Ambre Solaire. In *Sunday Express*, *Sunday Times*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Telegraph*.

HENRY MILWARD & SONS, Redditch, Worcs: Milward Courier electric shaver. In *Daily Express*, *Sunday Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Financial Times*, *Reader's Digest*, *Autocar*, *Practical Motorist*, *Popular Motoring*, *The Motor*, *Motorboat & Yachting*, *Yachting World*, *Yachts & Yachting*, *The Caravan*, *Modern Caravan*, *Camping & Outdoor Life* and *Popular Camping & The Camper*.

DISPLAY STANDS:

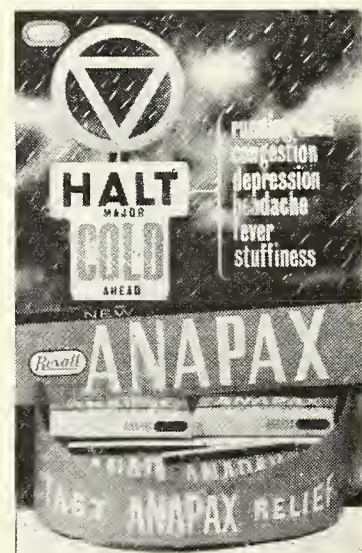
Left: A floor merchandiser unit for Suregrip house gloves (London Rubber Industries, Ltd., Hall Lane, London, E.4). Floor space occupied is 10 x 12 in. It is supplied free with showcard advertising the Suregrip range of gloves (super for general, skin-thin for jobs requiring delicacy of touch, and lightweight economy glove for lighter jobs). Centre and right: Metal displaypieces designed and produced by Displaywork, Ltd., 12 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. The self-server display for eight Soothe and Cicer (Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent) is in separate divisions and raised off the counter on a flat metal base. The compact double-sided "dispenser" display for six packets of Dequadin lozenges (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2) also occupies minimum counter space.



ROSEDALE PRODUCTS, LTD., Clarence Road, London, E.5: Rosedale anti-perspirant and deodorant. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own* and *Woman's Mirror*.



SHOWCARD WITH LEAFLETS: A showcard now being distributed to chemists throughout the United Kingdom and Eire by Lastonet Products, Ltd., Redruth, Cornwall. The showcard incorporates a leaflet box from which customers are invited to select a leaflet ordering a free copy of the new Lastonet booklet: "How Much Do You Care?", which explains in simple terms the causes of varicose veins, lists precautions that can be taken to prevent those troubles, and explains how each Lastonet stocking is made individually in the factory to give maximum comfort and support.



DISPLAY HELP FOR OVER-THE-COUNTER PRODUCTS: Left, Show material available from Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, for their Sanatogen selected multivitamins. Centre and right, Three-dimensional display pieces produced by Rexall Drug Co., Loughborough, for their super Plenamins and Anapax cold relief.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company; R.O.—Registered Office

AIREACTOR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of disinfectants, drugs, medicines, etc. Directors: John H. Lawrence and John S. Nesbitt, R.O.: 13/15 Rathbone Street, London, W.1.

ALLIED-SWISS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical engineers, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Lucas and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

ALVECHURCH PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Norman L. Green and Leslie C. Icke, R.O.: 57 Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3.

CANSPRAY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, hair conditioners, insecticides, fertilisers, etc. Directors: David C. Koefman and Mary Wiedman, R.O.: 26 North Street, Brighton.

DURAZONE-CHOICE (SALES), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in detergents, etc. Subscribers: Shirley Hart and Averill Hart, R.O.: 18 Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

FABERGE PARFUMS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumery, cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Nicholas T. Levison and John W. Lambert, R.O.: 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

FRELHOUSE CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.). —Capital £100. To carry on the business of selling agents and consultants to the pharmaceutical chemical trades, etc. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

GAOLGATE WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Henry V. Weetman, M.P.S., Ellis C. Weaver, M.P.S., and Robert D. Tuck, M.P.S., R.O.: 35A Gaolgate Street, Stafford.

VICTOR KANO, LTD. (P.C.). —Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of distributors of chemicals, gases, drugs, etc. Directors: Victor Kano and Herbert Creed, R.O.: 47 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

LANOSEPT PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.). —Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, etc. Directors: Reginald Farthing, F.P.S., and John Worsdall, M.P.S. R.O.: 24A Hallgate, Doncaster.

ROBERT MOORE (FIRST AID) SUPPLIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of importers of chemicals and drugs, etc. Directors: Robert O. Moore, Lime Trees, The Way, Reigate, Surrey, and Thomas G. W. Attwood.

PARFUMS MARQUAY (SALES), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, cosmetics. Directors: John D. Jennings and James G. Spalton, R.O.: 9 Union Court, London, E.C.2.

RECKITT & COLMAN (JAPAN), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £250,000. To carry on, whether in Japan or elsewhere, the business of chemists, druggists, dyersalters, etc. Subscribers: George A. Nurse and Sir Michael J. Colman.

SAGA OF BOND STREET, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Nicholas T. Levison and John W. Lambert, 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

SAMARITAN LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered January 23. Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical products of all kinds, etc. Directors: Samuel E. Pilkington and Mabel Pilkington, R.O.: 46A Wilford Crescent East, Meadows, Nottingham.

SPALTON & JENNINGS (SALES), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dealers in perfumes, cosmetics, etc. Other particulars are similar to Parfums Marquay (Sales), Ltd.

F. N. WEBB, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Arthur G. Bloomfield, Olive M. Bloomfield, Derek G. Bloomfield, Yvonne M. Cutts and George A. Cutts, R.O.: Floss Arvum, Harrisons Lane, Halesworth.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, April 27

INTERNATIONAL HARDWARE TRADES FAIR, Olympia, London, W.14. Until May 1.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, lecture hall, Freedoms Fields hospital, Plymouth, at 7.30 p.m. Film and discussion evening.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH congress, Torquay. Until May 1.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Lambeth town hall, London, S.W.2, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

Tuesday April 28

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. Dr. D. G. Cotton on "Drugs in the Perinatal and Neonatal Period."

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE and WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Craig-y-Don hotel, Marine Road West, Morecambe, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 29

BIOLOGICAL METHODS GROUP, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 7 p.m. Three lectures on "Immunoassay of Hormones."

SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Kenwood hall, Sheffield, at 8.30 p.m. Joint ball with local medical, dental and optical associations.

PETERBOROUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Campbell hotel, Bridge Street, Peterborough, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Post-graduate Medical School of London, 150 Du Cane Road, London, W.12, at 2 p.m. Dr. T. M. Pollock on "The Assessment of Vaccines by Field Trial."

WORTHING AND WEST SUSSEX BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cricketers hotel, Broadwater, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. S. W. D. Day (chairman, Proprietaries Association of Great Britain) on "Topics of Interest."

Thursday, April 30

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Luton and Dunstable hospital, Luton, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

BRADFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Midland hotel, Bradford, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Langfords hotel, Third Avenue, Hove, at 8 p.m. Appointment of branch representatives and discussion of branch resolutions.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL FAIR, Until May 11.

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Griffin hotel, Boar Lane, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

SOUTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, The University, Southampton, at 7.45 p.m. Professor G. Brownlee on "Modern Therapy—The Next Ten Years."

Friday, May 1

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Free Church Centre, Tarleton Street, Liverpool, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH and FOOD GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Princess theatre, Torquay, at 10 a.m. Discussion on "Antibiotics: Their Uses in the Food Industry."

Sunday, May 3

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Russell hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C.1, at 2 p.m. London area meeting.

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Car rally starting from the Plough hotel, Navestock Heath, at 11 a.m.

Advance Information

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Annual meeting, Southampton, August 26 to September 2.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Staff training conference, Birmingham, May 13.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent the number of appearances of the "spot" during the week

May 3-9	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	W.&N.Wales
Alka-Seltzer	5	2	5	2	5	5	—	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	5
Anadin tablets	4	5	2	5	3	1	2	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Andrew's liver salt	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anne French preparations	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—
Baby Bunty products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beecham's powders	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	—	4	—
pills	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bellair hair spray	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuticura preparations	—	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delrosa rose hip syrup	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-creme	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Dettol	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	—	3	—	—	—
Dinneford's magnesia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germolene	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gillette razor blades	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Immac	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matey	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Moorland tablets	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan	3	3	3	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poligrip	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racasan mothstrip	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rennies	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	3	3	3	3	3	—
Rinstead pastilles	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Setlers	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish olive oil	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spoolie hair curlers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	—	2	—

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 2

For non-medicated toilet preparations (3)
DIPLOMAT, 853,583, by Labelle Hair Fashions, London, W.C.1. CONDITA, 858,088, by Alden & Warren, Greenhithe, Kent.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for use in the prevention of sunburn or in imparting a tan to the skin (3)
BRYLTAN, 856,026, by County Laboratories, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, hair lacquers, and hair shampoos (3)
AIRNET, 856,757, by Saga (Plastics), Ltd., London, E.8.

For medicated preparations for the treatment of the skin, scalp, and teeth (5)
Device with letters B B, 836,594, by Bear Brand, Ltd., Liverpool, 1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for use by rubbing (5)
DILARUB, 848,115, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For antibiotics for pharmaceutical purposes; pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing antibiotics; and materials prepared for bandaging, all being impregnated with antibiotics (5)
Device, 843,360, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For all goods (5)
BISOLVON, 844,379, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine 22b, Germany. Device with word CUTTER, 853,604, by Cutter Laboratories, Inc., Berkeley, California, U.S.A. THELMESAN, 854,445, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A. VOLISEC, 857,939, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1. KORLIFE, 858,649, Wicksouth Chemists, Ltd., Brighton, 1.

For antibiotics, antibiotic preparations and preparations containing antibiotics (5)
METHAMYCIN, 848,360, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical substances in gel form, all containing anines (5)
GELAMINSOL, B848,775, by Bernard Meiners, Friesoythe (Oldenburg), Germany.

For veterinary preparations (5)
NANDROLIN, B849,338, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, and dietetic foods, all containing salt (5)
MILISALT, 852,132, by Lanord, Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations being cardiovascular stimulants and geriatric preparations (5)
RILTONA, 852,387, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use by spraying in the treatment of nasal complaints (5)
DEXA-RHINASPRAY, B852,756, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine 22b, Germany.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary substances (5)
MORTBAC, 853,783, by West Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hove, 3, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, but not including medicated creams or medicated lotions (5)
PARASIL, 854,443, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing or consisting of citric acid or citrus fruit extracts (5)
CITRAPOT, B855,437, by Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all being preparations of or containing citric acid or citrus fruit extracts (5)
CITRASOL, B855,438, by Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)
MENTRINOL, 856,820, by W. J. Rendell, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)
ANADUR, STRINGAN, 857,169-70, by A. B. Leo, Halsingborg, Sweden.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9)

KOYAL, 847,075, by Goshigaisha Kobayashi Seiki Seisakujo, Ibaraki-Ken, Japan.

For camera lenses (9)
DEFINAR, B855,413, by Shaftesbury Cameras, Bournemouth, Hants.

For binoculars, telescopes and microscopes and parts and fittings (9)
VIPER, 859,424, by L'Optic Modern, Ltd., London, W.1.

For compressed air breathing apparatus and portable and transportable oxygen breathing apparatus, all for medical and surgical purposes, and parts and fittings (10)
NORMALAIR, 859,224, by Normalair, Ltd., Ycovil, Somerset.

For non-medicated toilet paper (16)
EULAV, 857,340, by Alexander Harold Aleck, London, N.W.4.

For hair nets (26)
MAY FAYRE, 844,494, by A. Burnet & Co., Ltd., London, W.1.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 8

For all goods being in block form (1)
PANABLOK, 856,089, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For artificial sweetening substances (1)
ANDOMIA SLIMMS, 858,158, by Andomia Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For hair-tinting shampoos (3)
INECTO MINICOLOUR, B842,192, by Rapidol, Ltd., London, W.7.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices and soaps, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom (3)
CUSSONS CUT 'N LOVELY, 848,109, by Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, 7.

For soap, shaving cream, shampoos and shaving sticks (3)
PALMOLIVE LATHER ONCE, B849,417, by Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, toilet waters, eau-de-Cologne; talcum powder, dusting powder, bath salts, bath tablets and bath essences, all being non-medicated toilet preparations; and soaps; all perfumed with lavender (3)
YARDLEY WHITE LAVENDER, 850,902, by Yardley & Co., Ltd., London, E.15.

For all goods (3)
WISHING, 850,974, by Avon Cosmetics, Ltd., Northampton.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), preparations for the hair, and soaps (3)
SUFFRAGE, 851,886, by L'Oreal, Paris.

For shampoos (3)
SILVIKIN MINIBOTTLE, 854,215, by County Laboratories, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, lipsticks, depilatory preparations, preparations for the hair, soaps, essential oils and toilet articles not included in other classes (3)
Device with word BAYDI, 857,447, by Baydi, London, E.C.1.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, perfumes, toilet articles and soaps (3)
SHADE BY PLOUGH, 857,688, by Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A.

For bleaching preparations for laundry and domestic purposes (3)
GLO-RO, 857,835, by Robert McBride (Middleton), Ltd., Middleton, Lancs.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom (3)
OCELOT, 859,155, by Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

For medicated preparations, but not including medicated confectionery (5)
DUSK, 807,781, by Skuse & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)
TRENDIVAC, 859,642, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 2

Phosphorus-containing esters, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 957,827.

Amino-trichloropicolinic acid compounds, Dow Chemical Co. 957,831.

Manufacture of filled capsules, M. K. Mehta. 957,840.

Substituted phenols, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 957,842.

Process for making a detergent tablet, Procter & Gamble, Ltd. 957,868.

Tablet press, Procter & Gamble, Ltd. 957,869.

Steroids and their production, Lasdon Foundations, Inc. 957,903, 957,953-54.

Applicators for creams and like paste substances, Meeson Laboratories, Ltd. 957,905.

Estrapentaenes and their production, Lasdon Foundation, Ltd. 957,927.

Sulpholene addition products and their preparation, Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. 957,941-42.

Production of halogen-substituted aromatic compounds, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 957,957.

Veterinary compositions for combating ecto- and endoparasites, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 957,968.

Process for the preparation of 2:5-furandicarboxylic acid, CIBA, Ltd. 957,985.

Copyboards for photographic copying apparatus, J. Fenton. 958,037.

Method of purifying sugar esters, C. F. Spiess & Sohn. 958,064.

Process for the preparation of cobaltprotoporphyrin, Blood Plasma Corporation of Japan. 958,066.

12-aminosteroids and production thereof, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 958,091.

12-Hydroxyiminosteroids and production thereof, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 958,092.

Processes for making powdered or granular substances, Grebon Holdings, Ltd. 958,118.

Heat-retaining or insulating means for personal or domestic use such as blankets, pads, garments and the like, Dualos, Ltd. 958,142.

Cosmetics container device, W. Brenne. 958,153.

Methods of improving colour transparencies and prints, Eastman Kodak Co. 957,774.

Photographic camera, Agfa, A.G. 957,784.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 13.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

ACEPROMAZINE in veterinary use. *Vet. Rec.*, April 18.

ORAL POLIOVIRUS VACCINES. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, March 28.

VIRUSES linked with leukaemia. *New Scientist*, April 16.

LABORATORY AIDS in diagnosis of steatorrhea. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, April 6.

ERYTHROMYCIN: mode of action. *Science*, March 27.

6-AMINOPENICILLANIC acid: inhibition of destruction of cephalosporin c by bacteria. *Science*, March 27.

AUTOPROTHROMBIN C from a commercial thrombin product. *Nature*, April 18.

HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE AND CLOREXOLONE, Hypotensive action of, in the conscious normotensive dog. *Nature*, April 18.

INSECT CHEMOSTERILANTS with low toxicity for mammals. *Science*, April 3.

PHARMACEUTICAL BASIS of the knowledge of drugs. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, March.

APPLICATION OF DATA PROCESSING to hospital pharmacy. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, March.

IRON-DEXTRAN COMPLEX, Intravenous infusion of, for iron-deficiency anaemia. *Lancet*, April 18.

ORCIPRENALINE in treatment of airways obstruction in chronic bronchitis. *Brit. med. J.*, April 18.

SOME ADRENERGIC DRUGS AND ATROPINE METHONI-TRATE given by inhalation for asthma: a comparative study. *Brit. med. J.*, April 18.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING of new tablet formations. *Proposals for. Pharmaceutist*, March.

ANTIBIOTIC AND CHEMOTHERAPYBy MARY BARBER, M.D., and L. P. GARROD, M.A.,
M.D., F.R.C.P.

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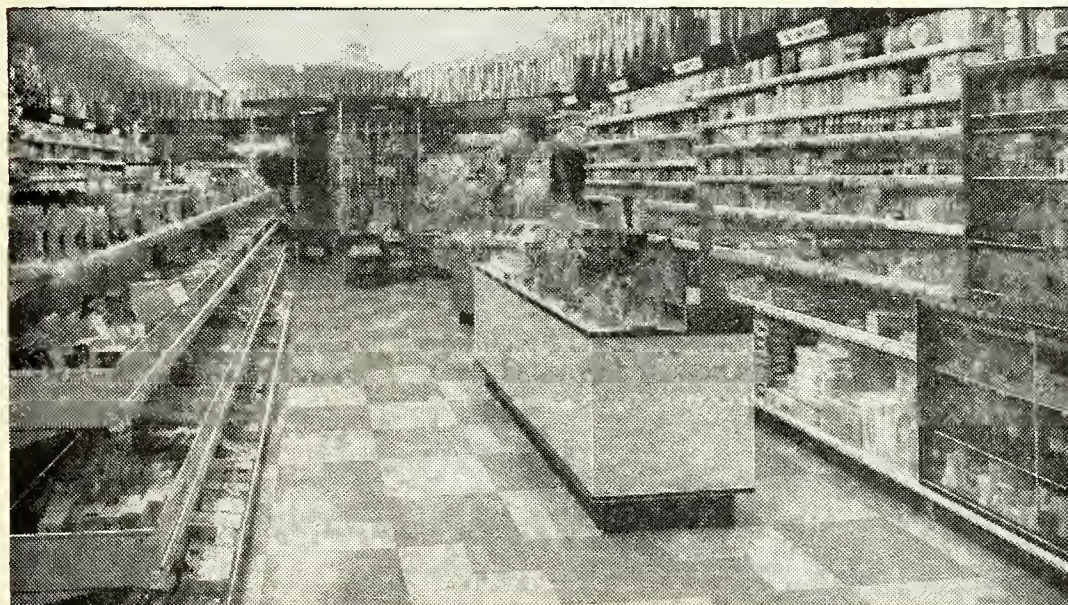
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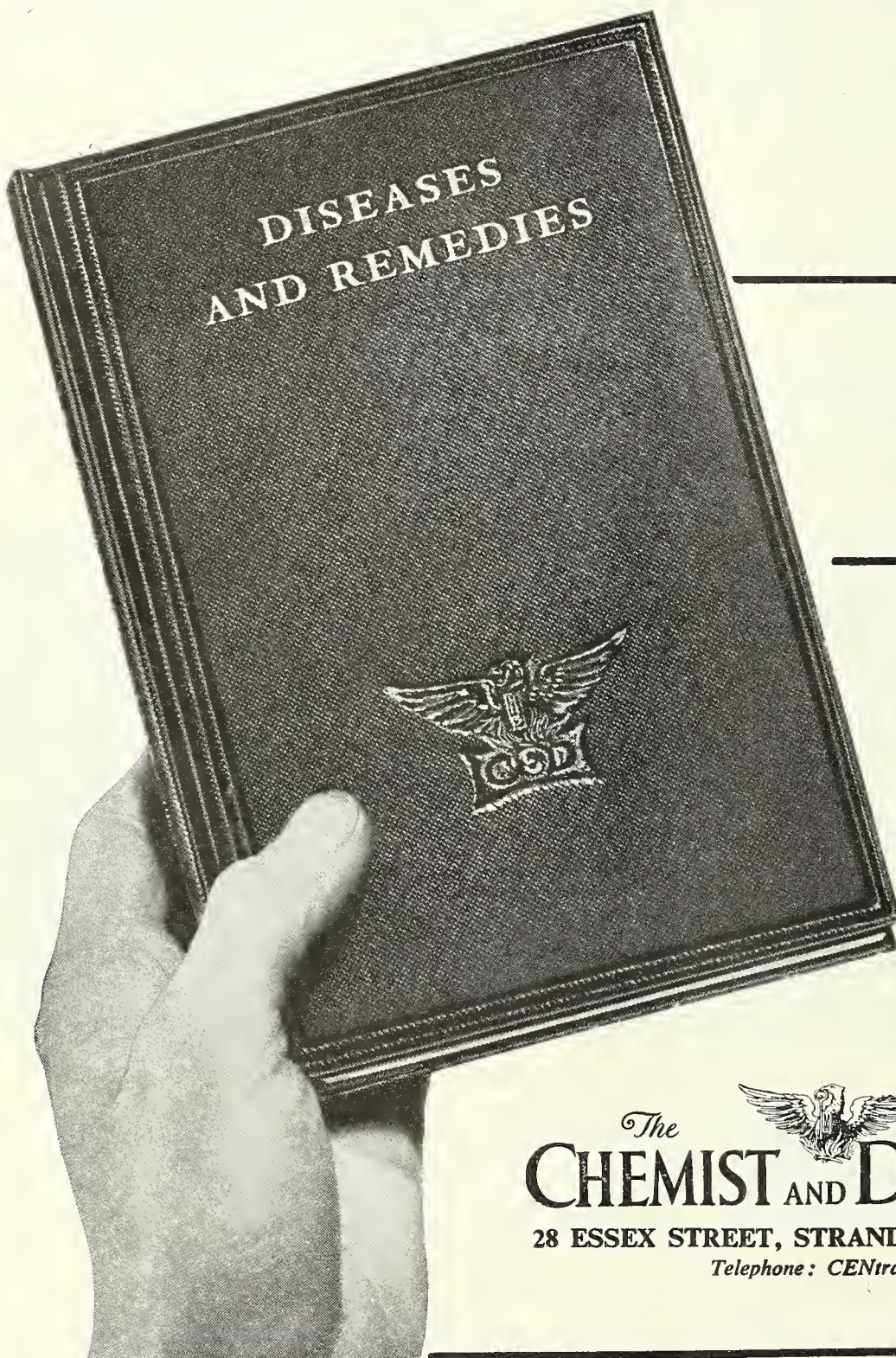
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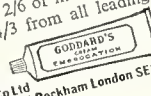
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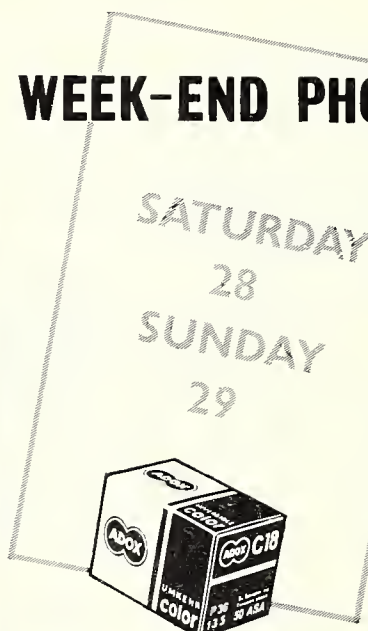
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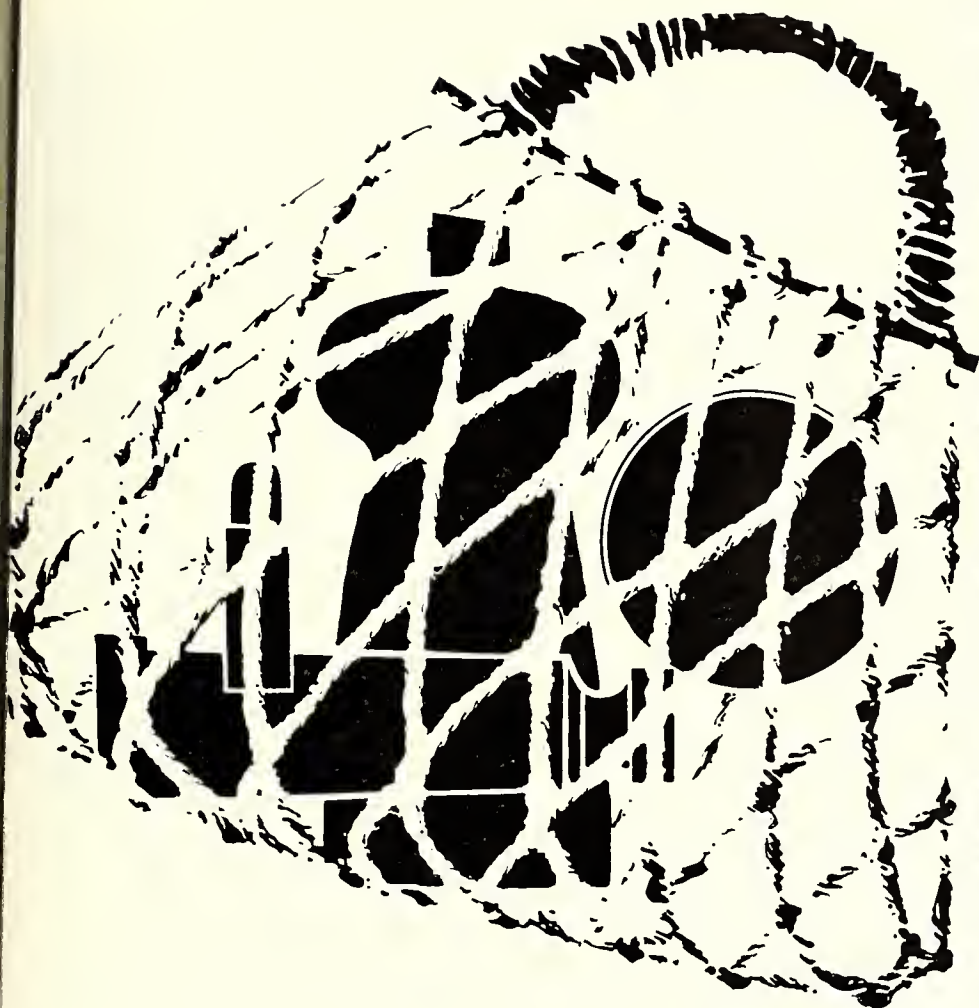
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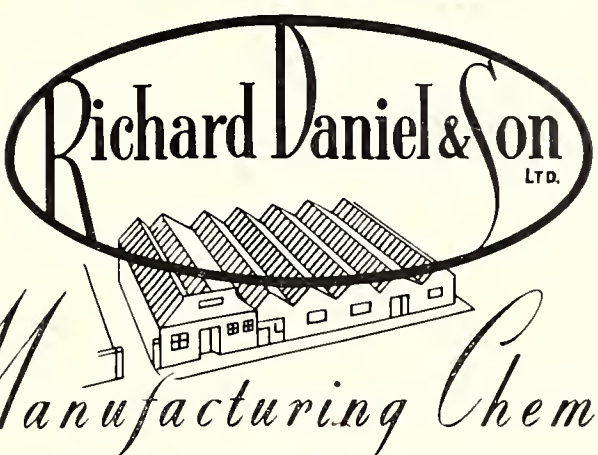
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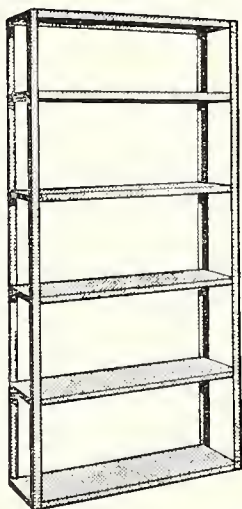
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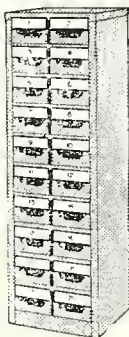
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Address Box Number Replies to: **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.**

APPOINTMENTS — 24/- per 1/2" s.c. minimum and pro rata. AGENTS — AUCTION SALES — BUSINESSES FOR SALE and WANTED — CLEARANCES and WANTS — CONTRACTS — MISCELLANEOUS — PATENTS — PARTNERSHIPS — PREMISES — PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTICES — SITUATIONS VACANT. Run-on — 4/- per line (minimum 20/-). Semi-display — 24/- per 1/2" s.c. minimum. Displayed with border rule, larger type faces and blocks — 60/- per s.c.i. minimum. Reduced rates for one-third, one-half and full pages on application. SITUATIONS WANTED — 6/- per 18 words minimum, then 4d. per word. Use of Box No. — 2/-. Advertisements received by 4 p.m. Tuesday published same week.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

£1,250, s.a.v., Leighton Buzzard, Beds. Over 100 years, established pharmacy/druggists. Near multiple position, premises with living accommodation. Turnover £6,000 per annum. Nominal figure quoted for nucleus of goodwill. Business capable of substantial increase by qualified pharmacist, as previously. New lease, twenty years, £750 per annum. Rapidly expanding and prosperous town. Rare opportunity. Particulars from John Harrison, Auction & Estate Offices, Bridge Street, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. C 6035

CHEMIST'S BUSINESS in busy North Ayrshire Coast Town with modern double-fronted shop premises in one of main shopping streets for sale privately. Very ample storage space with accommodation suitable as optician's consulting rooms. Ground for extension with rear vehicular access. For particulars and arrangements to view apply (principals only) to Box C 6043.

DRUG STORES, Bordesley Green, Birmingham, 9, Est. 56 years, 31 years present owner. Cosmetics, photographic. Turnover £5,000 approximately p.a. Price inclusive, £3,000. Box C 6032.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Small Wholesale Chemist's Business for sale. Directors contemplating retirement. Full particulars to Box C 6033.

GLOS. Village pharmacy converted to drug store. Splendid opportunity for easy self management. Freehold. Good living accommodation. H. Aston, Lydbrook. C 6034

NEAR CARDIFF. For sale as a going concern, old-established freehold pharmacy in busy town. Shop, with 3 store-rooms above capable of conversion to living accommodation. Wine licence. Scope for improvement. For turnover, etc., please apply to Keith Morris & Co., F.A.I., Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 3 and 4 High Street, Cardiff. Tel.: 29691 (3 lines). C 9097

SHREWSBURY (retirement). Old-established business, 1808, present owner for 30 years. Turnover £10,000 plus, increasing steadily. N.H. scripts 7,600 per annum. Freehold property with vacant possession, separate rate assessment. Chemist's lock-up shop £375 gross, living accommodation £120 gross, small lock-up shop £90 gross. No charge for goodwill to purchaser of freehold property for £12,500 plus stock, fittings, fixtures, etc., at valuation, about £2,750. Large proportion available on mortgage with capital reduction, if required. Henry B. Eldred, 23 Wyle Cop. Shrewsbury. C 6052

APPOINTMENTS

BETHNAL GREEN HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH ROAD, LONDON, E.2

Dispensing Assistant

with Apothecary Hall certificate and previous hospital experience required. Modern department in acute General Hospital situated within a few minutes of Central Line Underground. Post offers varied work and excellent experience. Applications stating age, qualifications, details of experience and names of two referees to Hospital Secretary, Bethnal Green Hospital, Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2. C 664

BARNET GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLHOUSE LANE, BARNET, HERTS

Senior Pharmacist

required. Whitley Council salary plus London Weighting. Apply to Chief Pharmacist. C 9086

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, BATTERSEA PARK, S.W.11

Locum Tenens Pharmacist or Senior Pharmacist

required at this hospital. Apply Secretary. C 9094

BARNET GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLHOUSE LANE, BARNET, HERTS

Locum Pharmacist

required. Apply to Hospital Secretary naming two referees. C 9085

BINGLEY, KEIGHLEY, SKIPTON AND SETTLE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Pharmacist

required, based at Keighley Victoria Hospital. Department responsible for service to all hospitals in mixed Group of approximately 1,000 beds. Small-scale manufacturing undertaken and wide range of sterile preparations prepared.

Staff of seven, including three pharmacists. Salary according to Whitley Council scale; every third Saturday off duty. Further information from Chief Pharmacist, Keighley Victoria Hospital, tel.: Keighley 5471. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, etc., and two names and addresses for reference, to be addressed to Group Secretary, HMC 17, St. John's Hospital, Fell Lane, Keighley, Yorks. C 9088

BEDFORD GENERAL HOSPITAL (416 beds)

Senior Pharmacist

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post at this hospital, which is situated within an hour of London by rail. Temporary accommodation available. Applications stating age and full details should be forwarded to the Group Secretary, 3 Kimbolton Road, Bedford. C 9056

BROOKWOOD HOSPITAL, KNAPHILL, WOKING, SURREY

Dispensing Assistant

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be required to work under the supervision of the Chief Pharmacist. Residential accommodation (female) available. Excellent staff social club. Applications giving particulars of age, experience and qualifications together with the names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent as soon as possible. C 654

BUCKLAND HOSPITAL, DOVER

Senior Pharmacist

required for an expanding hospital. National scale of salaries payable. Applications in writing, stating experience and the names and addresses of two referees, to be sent to the Hospital Secretary. C 9093

CAMBERWELL HOSPITALS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chief Pharmacist (Category D)

Applications invited for the post of Chief Pharmacist (Category D), St. Francis Hospital, Constance Road, S.E.22. Salary £855 x £35 (2) x £40 (6) to £1,165 p.a. plus London Weighting Allowance. Apply: Group Secretary, Dulwich Hospital, East Dulwich Grove, S.E.22. C 9041

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10

Senior Pharmacist

required. Applications, giving age, details of experience, etc., to Medical Director as soon as possible. Whitley Council terms and conditions of service. C 9051

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10

Pharmacist and Locum Pharmacist

required. Applications, giving details of qualifications, experience and age, to Medical Director as soon as possible. C 9052

Appointments—Continued**CENTRAL GROUP
HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE****Locum Pharmacist**

required for holiday relief duties in Hospitals within the group, May 11-16, 1964, June 1-20, 1964, June 8 to July 4, 1964, June 15 to 27, 1964, August 10 to October 3, 1964, and September 7-12, 1964. Salary £19 9s. Applications to the Chief Pharmacist, Metropolitan Hospital, Kingstand Road, E.8, C.L.I. 6862. C 663

**CHARING CROSS GROUP OF
HOSPITALS,
FULHAM HOSPITAL,
ST. DUNSTON'S ROAD, W.6****Locum Pharmacist**

required for 6 weeks duty commencing 15th June, 1964. Application to Chief Pharmacist. C 9092

**CRUMPSALL HOSPITAL,
MANCHESTER, 8****Post-Graduate Students**

Applications are invited from Post-graduate Students for the Autumn 1964. Applications with full particulars to be sent to the Hospital Administrator. C 9082

**DORKING GENERAL
HOSPITAL,
HORSHAM ROAD,
DORKING, SURREY
(252 beds)****Chief Pharmacist (Category II)**

Non-resident. Salary scale £940—£1,260 p.a. Establishment consists of advertised post plus part-time Pharmacist. Arrangements to visit the Pharmacy may be made with Hospital Secretary (Tel.: Dorking 3883). Applications giving details of age, experience, qualifications and naming two referees to Group Secretary, Redhill Group Hospital Management Committee, "Earlswood Mount," Pendleton Road, Redhill, Surrey. C 9068

**DREADNOUGHT SEAMEN'S
HOSPITAL,
GREENWICH, S.E.10****Pharmacist**

required. Post vacant next June. Two in department. Alternate Saturdays. Salary £725—£970 plus London Weighting; also £2 12s. 8d. per week for two late sessions. Temporary resident accommodation available if required. Applications to House Governor. C 9073

**GENERAL HOSPITAL,
RAMSGATE
(93 beds)****Chief Pharmacist, Category III**

Applications are invited for the above appointment. Post includes Hill House Hospital (190 chronic sick beds) and Lanthorne Convalescent Home for Children (102 beds). Salary scale £1,020 to £1,355 per annum (award pending). Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with names of two referees, to Hospital Secretary. C 667

**HIGHLANDS GENERAL
HOSPITAL,
WINCHMORE HILL,
LONDON, N.21****Locum Pharmacist**

required, May to September. Apply to Hospital Secretary. C 9061

**HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL
AND POST-GRADUATE
MEDICAL SCHOOL,
DU CANE ROAD,
LONDON, W.12****Senior Pharmacist**

required at above general post-graduate teaching hospital (Category V) to take charge of new, modern and well-equipped sterile products laboratory. Post offers wide range of experience, and opportunity to keep abreast of developments in general pharmacy. Whitley salary scale £810—£1,060 per annum, plus £45/£55 London allowance. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and naming two referees to Chief Pharmacist. C 9028

**LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL,
STEPNEY GREEN, E.1****Pharmacist**

required at the above hospital. Modern department giving good general experience. Every third Saturday morning off. Previous hospital experience not essential. Whitley Council conditions of service and salary. Applications in writing stating age, qualifications and experience and giving the names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist. C 9004

**HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL
AND POST-GRADUATE
MEDICAL SCHOOL,
DU CANE ROAD,
LONDON, W.12****Pharmacist**

required at above general post-graduate teaching hospital (Category V). Post offers varied work and excellent experience. Department now being enlarged and modernised. Previous experience not essential. Whitley salary scale, £725—£970 per annum, plus London Allowance. Commencing salary within this scale according to experience. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and naming two referees, to Chief Pharmacist. C 9027

**ILFORD AND DISTRICT
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE,
KING GEORGE HOSPITAL,
EASTERN AVENUE,
NEWBURY PARK,
ILFORD, ESSEX****Dispensing Assistant**

Part-time, 23 hours per week, Whitley Council pay and conditions. Apply to Group Secretary. C 9066

**LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL,
STEPNEY GREEN, E.1****Locum Pharmacist**

required at the above hospital. Modern department. Every third Saturday morning off. Previous hospital experience not essential. Salary £19 19s. per week. Applications to the Chief Pharmacist (Telephone STE. 4251). C 9005

**LONG GROVE HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE****Senior Pharmacist**

Applications are invited for the above appointment at Long Grove Psychiatric Hospital, Epsom. Salary scale £810—£1,060 p.a. plus London Weighting Allowance. Three weeks' holiday per year (existing holiday arrangements honoured). Pensionable post. Staff cafeteria available. Application forms obtainable from and returnable to the Group Secretary not later than 9th May, 1964. C 9065

**LEWISHAM GROUP HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE****Chief Pharmacist (Category III)**

required for St. John's and Hither Green Hospital. Full details and names of referees to Group Secretary, Lewisham Hospital, High Street, S.E.13. C 668

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL**Dispensing Assistant**

Applications are invited for the post of Dispensing Assistant, female. An interesting appointment in well-equipped, modern department. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Apply, in writing, to the Chief Pharmacist, Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London, E.C.1. C 9030

**NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE,
VICTORIA CENTRAL
HOSPITAL,
LISCARD ROAD,
WALLASEY CHESHIRE****Pharmacist**

full-time. Salary according to scale agreed by the Whitley Council. Applications to Hospital Secretary. C 9047

**OAKWOOD HOSPITAL,
MAIDSTONE, KENT****Pharmacist**

preferably full-time required at this large progressive psychiatric hospital. A new pharmacy is under construction so that the successful applicant will be working under ideal conditions. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with the Whitley Council scales. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees should be forwarded to the Physician Superintendent immediately. C 9077

**PADDINGTON GENERAL
HOSPITAL,
HARROW ROAD, W.9****Senior Pharmacist**

required at above hospital. Commencing salary according to previous experience. Applications together with the names and addresses of two referees to the Hospital Secretary. C 665

**PADDINGTON GROUP
HOSPITAL,
HARROW ROAD, W.9****Locum Pharmacist**

required for indefinite period from 15th June. Apply immediately to the Hospital Secretary. C 666

**ROWLEY BRISTOW
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
PYRFORD,
near WOKING, SURREY****Part-time Pharmacist-in-sole-charge**

required at the above hospital for approximately 24 hours per week. Male or female applicants considered. Appropriate Ministry of Health rates payable. Working hours by mutual agreement. Applications stating qualifications, age and details of previous and/or present employment, together with names of two referees, to be addressed to the Secretary as soon as possible. C 6048

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL**Locum Pharmacist**

required for work at the above hospital for a period of eight weeks from 25th May, 1964. Salary £19 19s. per week. Apply, naming two referees, to Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. C 9064

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL, NORMANDY ROAD, ST. ALBANS, HERTS (403 beds)

Senior Pharmacist or Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the above post at this general hospital within easy reach of Central London.

Locum Tenens Pharmacist

required immediately pending this appointment. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist. C 652

ST. GILES' HOSPITAL, CAMBERWELL, S.E.5

Senior Pharmacist

Applications invited for post of Senior Pharmacist. Salary scale £855-£1,115 p.a. Part-time considered. Further details from or applications to Chief Pharmacist. C 9040

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL, NORMANDY ROAD, ST. ALBANS, HERTS (403 beds)

Locum Tenens Pharmacist

required from beginning of May 1964. Part-time would be considered. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Detailed applications giving names of two referees to the Hospital Secretary. C 659

ST. HELIER HOSPITAL (Category V), CARSHALTON, SURREY

Dispensing Assistant

required immediately for permanent and established post. Apothecaries' Hall Certificate and previous experience essential. Salary on Whitley Council Scale, according to age and experience, with London Weighting. Apply with names of two referees to the Chief Pharmacist, as soon as possible. (Telephone FAirlands 4343.) C 9081

ST. JOHN'S & HITHER GREEN HOSPITAL

Pharmacist

required at once. Applications to Hospital Secretary, St. John's Hospital, Morden Hill, S.E.13. C 656

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Post-graduate Teaching Hospital

Locum Pharmacist

required for several weeks commencing as soon as possible. Salary 19 guineas per week. Telephone Chief Pharmacist, CLE. 8821, Ext. 21. C 9096

THAMES GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

1. Senior Pharmacist

EAST HAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
SHREWSBURY ROAD,
FOREST GATE, E.7.

2. Pharmacist

ST. CLEMENT'S HOSPITAL,
BOW ROAD, E.3.

In sole charge, part-time (24 hours p.w.), for this Psychiatric Hospital of 123 beds with out-patients' department and Day Hospital.

Applications to respective Hospital Secretaries. C 9074

ST. JOHN'S & HITHER GREEN HOSPITAL

Locum Pharmacist

required, £19 19s. Apply Hospital Secretary, St. John's Hospital, Morden Hill, S.E.13. C 657

THE FOUNTAIN AND CARSHALTON GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Dispensing Assistant

required at Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. Salary scale £453-£597, at age 22 and over, otherwise according to age. Certificate of the Society of Apothecaries desirable for which a qualification allowance of £50 will be paid. London Weighting in addition. Telephone enquiries to Chief Pharmacist, Mrs. McDonald (Wallington 6635 ext. 11). Applications with names of two referees, to Group Secretary, as soon as possible. C 9067

UPTON HOSPITAL, SLOUGH

Locum Pharmacist

full- or part-time, required immediately. Apply in writing or by telephone (Slough 23261), to Secretary, Upton Hospital, Slough. C 9022

WESTERN HOSPITAL, SEAGRAVE ROAD, S.W.6

Chief Pharmacist, Category II

£985-£1,315. Good modern pharmacy. Suitable for Pharmacist wishing to gain experience/responsibility. Residential accommodation (woman). Applications to House Governor immediately. C 9070

UPTON HOSPITAL, SLOUGH

Senior Pharmacist

required immediately. Category III. General Hospital. Apply, stating age, qualifications and experience with two referees, to Secretary, Upton Hospital, Slough. C 9021

EDUCATIONAL

TEACHING POSTS IN NEW ZEALAND SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Under a scheme sponsored by the New Zealand Government an opportunity is now offered to two qualified pharmacists to emigrate to New Zealand and to teach, at the School of Pharmacy, one of the following:

Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Pharmacology

Appointments may be made at Tutor Grade 1, Tutor Grade 2, Tutor Grade 3 or, for exceptionally well qualified applicants, at Senior Tutor level.

Starting salaries will depend upon qualifications and experience within the scales:

Tutor 1.—£900 (x £50) to £1,500.
Tutor 2.—£1,350 (x £50) to £1,500 (x £60) to £1,800.
Tutor 3.—£1,680 (x £60) to £1,800 (x £50) to £1,950.
Senior Tutor—£1,900 (x £50) to £2,100.

Application forms and detailed information about salaries, free passages, expenses, etc., are available from the High Commissioner for New Zealand, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. C 9075

SITUATIONS VACANT

MALE, aged about 20, required to train as assistant buyer for small multiple group. S.W. London. Applicants must have knowledge of the retail trade, be keen and not afraid of hard work. Excellent prospects for the man who is willing to learn the job thoroughly. Superannuation scheme. Please give full details, including age, previous experience, etc., to Box C 9024.

RETAIL (HOME)

CHEMIST COUNTER ASSISTANTS required for London E.C.1 and N.1. Highest salary paid in exchange for experience and loyalty. Apply in writing to The Managing Director, Kendale Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. C 6042

DULWICH, S.E. London. An old-established well-staffed residential-parade chemist shop.

£1,500 + Generous incentive bonuses offered to experienced, energetic Manager/Manageress to implement a planned discreet modernisation of this busy old-style pharmacy.

APPLY Now for May vacancy to M. R. Shaw, M.P.S., 155 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. KEN. 6254. C 6036

IN SEPTEMBER, Peterborough Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., will require a manager for their new modern branch at Wisbech, situated in a large department store. Salary £1,300 per annum to commence. No rota Sunday or half-holiday duties. Our excellent conditions of employment include four weeks' holiday, superannuation and sickness benefits, Assistance with housing if required. Apply: Peterborough Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough. C 6022

LIVERPOOL PHARMACIST (male) required. Permanent position. State salary. Apply: Staff Manager, Metcalfe's, Curzon Buildings, Dovercliff Road, Liverpool, 13. C 5985

OXFORD. Branch manager required for a modern shop with free accommodation in one of the town's very pleasant residential areas. Permanent position. Commission and pension scheme. The manager will be expected to use his own initiative in the running and stocking of the branch. Please apply Box C 5914.

PHARMACIST MANAGERS. Managers are required for pharmacies throughout Great Britain. Salary is high with free accommodation, commission and pension schemes. Applicants will be required to use their own initiative in the running and stocking of the shops. Applications to Managing Director, John Kelsey Chemists Limited, 21 Lime Street, London, E.C.3. C 5922

THE HARTLEPOOLS CO-OPERATIVE CHEMISTS LTD.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT CHEMIST

Due to the impending retirement of the Superintendent Chemist and the promotion to that position of the present Assistant Superintendent, the above vacancy occurs for Pharmacists of 25 years to 40 years of age. Our modern pharmacy is situated in the centre of the town and the position offers considerable scope for development.

Salary based on an annual turnover of £121,000 plus other emoluments. Excellent working conditions and Superannuation Scheme with transfer clause in operation. Assistance will be given with housing if required.

Applications stating age, experience and qualifications to the Secretary, Hartlepoons Co-operative Chemists, Limited, Stockton Street, West Hartlepool. C 6027

Situations Vacant—Continued**WHOLESALE**

The following staff are required for the NORTH LONDON area:

OFFICE: Pharmacist (male or female) for hospital work.
Supervisor (male or female) for general office work.

WAREHOUSE:
General Supervisor.
Stock controllers.
Despatch and transport foreman.

Applications in writing, with details of experience to:

Managing Director,
EVANS MEDICAL (Midlands) Ltd.,
PO, Box 14, Stallings Lane,
KINGSWINFORD,
Brierley Hill, Staffs.

C 9032

**A CHALLENGING AND
REWARDING CAREER**

is offered to a man of experience and ability by John Wyeth & Brother Limited, one of the leading pharmaceutical companies in the U.K.

A vacancy exists in the Leeds area for an ethical medical representative with experience in promoting medical specialities to hospital consultants, pharmacists and nursing staff, and whose background and knowledge are in keeping with this important selling function.

The company offers an excellent starting salary which is reviewed regularly, and also an incentive bonus scheme which can pay handsome dividends for the man who is really prepared to put his back into the job. A car is provided, and there is a non-contributory staff superannuation fund.

Applicants should write, giving full details of education and experience and enclosing a recent photograph, which will be returned, to:—

The Northern Divisional
Sales Manager,
John Wyeth & Brother Limited,
12 Walker Street,
EDINBURGH, 3.

C 9076

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE

Pharmaceutical company specialising in dermatological preparations requires additional representatives in London, Home Counties and Provinces. Opportunity to enter at ground-floor level means that advance in status can be rapid. Initiative and enthusiasm will be well rewarded. Salary according to age, experience and qualifications. Essential requirements: suitable educational background in pharmacy, medicine or similar subjects, some experience of medical detailing desirable. Write in confidence giving required details to:

The Sales Manager,
Dermal Laboratories, Ltd.,
99 Baker Street,
London, W.1

C 9090

Urgent **Three Key Men**

Three young, keen, hospital representatives are wanted to join a young and expanding company, backed by two large Northern European ethical pharmaceutical companies. They will form part of the nucleus of a sizeable field force.

The ideal applicants will *probably* be under 30; will have a qualification such as M.S.R., M.P.S. or B.Sc., or be able to show that they can grasp complex technical facts; will *probably* have had experience as a hospital representative; will *probably* be located in (or be prepared to move to) the Midlands, the North West, or Scotland; will be prepared to work—these jobs are no sinecures.

The posts will give you a realistic salary, a car, a pension scheme, expenses, etc.: as well as a really go-ahead atmosphere.

These posts have to be filled urgently so your brief letter of application should be posted immediately. Box C 6054.

W Y E T H

PHARMACIST-TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

A young pharmacist, male or female, is required in the Wyeth Sales organisation as a technical assistant. The work will be varied and interesting and whilst concerned largely with the technicalities involved in the marketing of new products will also include the handling of technical queries from retail and hospital pharmacists.

Salary to be negotiated. Non-contributory pension scheme.

Please write giving full details of qualifications and experience to:—

Personnel Officer,
John Wyeth and Brother Limited,
Huntercombe Lane South,
Taplow,
Maidenhead, Berks

C 9072

ASSISTANT MANAGER

required by PHOTOGRAPHIC WHOLESALERS for their London Branch. Applicants should be aged 25-35 and have had several years' experience in the Photographic Trade, Retail or Wholesale. This is an important position with good prospects.

Please write giving full particulars of age, experience and present salary to:—

Company Secretary,
Sangers, Ltd.,
258 Euston Road, London N.W.1

C 9062

PACKAGING MANAGER, 30-40, required by Ayrton Saunders & Co., Ltd., for pharmaceutical products. Progressive position with pension and life assurance arrangements. Five-day week. Applications with full particulars of experience to Works Director, 30-42 Duke Street, Liverpool, 1. C 9089

PERFUMERY SALES DIRECTOR of leading house requires an assistant under 35 years of age, with sales experience and a flair for packaging, etc. Applications with full details of experience will be treated as strictly confidential. Box C 6028.

SCOTT & BOWNE LTD.

have a vacancy for a Sales Representative to sell to the Chemist trade in the Midlands area based on Birmingham. This is a fine opportunity for a keen salesman aged 25-35 wishing to join a progressive private company in a permanent position.

Good remuneration, all expenses paid, car provided, pension scheme. Apply with full information and age to:

Sales Director,
SCOTT & BOWNE LTD.,
50 Upper Brook Street,
London, W.1

C 6051

REPRESENTATIVE. Keen chemists' sundries, wholesale, London area. Details of experience to Box C 6047.

**VITAMINS GROUP
PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION**

We have vacancies for Medical Representatives in the following territories:—

1. South West London
2. Middlesex/North Surrey
3. Cambridge/Norfolk/Suffolk
4. Bedfordshire/Buckinghamshire/Hertfordshire

Ideally, experienced men are required, but applications will be considered from candidates without sales experience who would be capable of discussing our products with doctors. A knowledge of anatomy/physiology is, therefore, necessary. A Company car is provided. There is a Contributory Pension/Life Assurance Scheme. It is the policy of the Company to promote from within and there is an opportunity to train for future advancement. Applicants should write giving brief outline of career to date and stating area in which interested to Assistant Personnel Manager, Vitamins Ltd., Upper Mall, London, W.6, quoting reference MR/UKR. C 9069

AGENTS

AGENTS REQUIRED throughout the country to handle competitively priced high-class range of babywear, ladies' underwear and sanitary towels. Good support and commission given. Applicants should be established agents in these areas with at least three years' experience. They should have established accounts with wholesale and retail chemists. Write in strictest confidence, giving trade references, approximate number of active accounts, area covered, other lines handled and any other information which they consider relevant to Box C 9084.

SITUATIONS VACANT WHOLESALE



A MALE PHARMACIST

is required for the Manufacturing Division of The British Drug Houses, Ltd. The appointment offers an interesting future in which experience in staff control, mechanical equipment, packaging and distribution for Home and Export markets can be both utilised and gained. The company benefits include a Superannuation Fund with free life assurance cover and a generous Sick Pay Scheme.

Write with full details to the Senior Personnel Officer, (ref. GKC),

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.,
Graham Street, N.1

C 9071

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED

are offering appointments to Pharmacists as

REPRESENTATIVES

in North London Reading
Hull S.W. Scotland
South Wirral Republic of Ireland

Training will be given and the posts offer a challenge to male Pharmacists with drive, initiative and ambition. A good salary and full expenses will be paid and a car is provided. The posts are pensionable. Applications giving full details of age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the Personnel Manager, ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, and should quote ref. no. R.38.

C 9031



PHARMACIST PRODUCTION

Boots Pure Drug Company operates a modern pharmaceutical factory in AIRDRIE, Scotland, which produces a wide range of the Company's products.

A pharmacist is required to take charge of the production department concerned with the manufacture of liquids, ointments and creams. He will be a graduate, probably under thirty and with at least 4-5 years' successful experience in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Salary will be according to age, experience and qualifications.

Applications should be made to the Personnel Manager, Boots Pure Drug Company Limited, Station Street, Nottingham, giving full details of qualifications, experience, age and salary and quoting reference no. CD 8.

C 9057

Agents—Continued

AGENTS REQUIRED in North, South and West of England, London area, Scotland and Northern Ireland calling upon chemists to sell unique patented plastic nail varnishing aid on commission basis. Substantial potential. write: "Varnaid," 14 Bow Lane, E.C.4. C 6038

AGENTS WANTED. An excellent advertised side line for agents or representatives who wish to earn £20 per week extra. No hard selling as this is a unique line with no competitors (fits in the waistcoat pocket). Box C 6044.

AGENTS WANTED. Agents wanted to call on retail trade only. Reply to Earex Limited, Southport. C 6046

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**OPENINGS EXIST FOR
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with nationally known and progressive toiletry and hair-care manufacturer. Must be well introduced to the trade.

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Apply, with all details, in confidence to: "Sales Director," Box C 9059

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS calling on retail chemists are invited to carry new tooth-brush on generous commission basis. Write Royle's Rotary Brush Co., 17 Wakley Street, London, E.C.1. C 6040

SCOTLAND. COMMISSION ONLY. Very well known representative with old and valued connection wishes to contact firms with a view to selling on commission, drugs, packed wets, bulk and packed tablets, certain sundries and fancy goods. Depot can be made available, and in certain circumstances may be prepared to purchase. Box C 6041.

VACANCIES FOR FIRST-CLASS AGENTS in the following areas:—(1) Yorkshire; (2) North East area; (3) Midlands, including Birmingham and Staffordshire. Must have established connections with chemists, for nationally advertised products. Box C 6049.

WELL KNOWN AGENT with excellent connection retail chemists seeks one additional agency. Firms of repute only. Box C 6039.

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C 5997

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WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete stock, a redundant line, including finished or partly finished goods, packing raw materials, etc. No quantity too large. Our representative will call anywhere. Write or telephone: Lawrence Edwards & Co., Ltd., 6/7 Wellington Close, Ledbury Road, London, W.11. Tel.: Park 3137-8. C 140

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ADVERTISER, non-pharmacist, with capital available, seeks to purchase an interest in a retail pharmacist business wishing to expand. London area. Box C 6023.

COMPANY with funds and products is looking for opportunity to take reciprocal interest in successfully established one- or two-product business, requiring more capital and expertise. Replies in confidence to Box C 6031.

DIRECTORS of old-established Yorkshire company wish to retire. Medicinal and toilet products of high repute as repeat sales and public testimony will convincingly prove. Wonderful opportunity, no fancy price. Reply in strict confidence to Box C 6053.

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The Royal Albert Hospital Management Committee, acting on behalf of the other Management Committees concerned, does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

J. W. AYLWARD,
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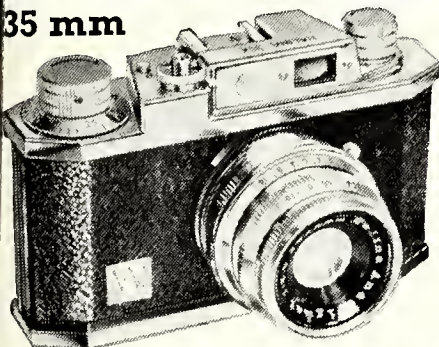
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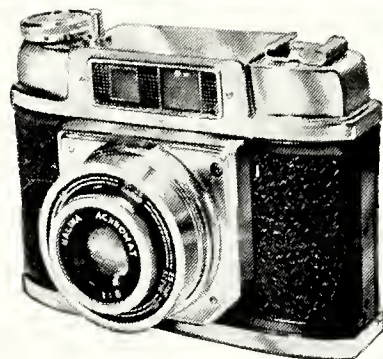
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